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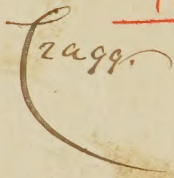

W. & D. Lizars Edinburgh.

A

SYSTEM

OF

GEOGRAPHY,

FOR THE

USE OF SCHOOLS,

ON

A NEW AND PERFECTLY EASY PLAN;

IN WHICH

THE EUROPEAN BOUNDARIES ARE STATED,

AS SETTLED BY THE

Peace of Paris, November, 1815.

WITH MAPS.

BY J. BIGLAND,

AUTHOR OF LETTERS ON ANCIENT AND MODERN HISTORY.—HISTORY OF ENGLAND.—GEOGRAPHICAL AND HISTORICAL VIEW OF THE WORLD, ETC. ETC.

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PREFACE.

THE science of Geography has of late years been judiciously considered as an essential branch of education. Every person indeed must be convinced, that without the knowledge of Geography, History is unintelligible; and even a newspaper cannot be well understood. But although elementary books on this important science have been multiplied, yet few, or perhaps none of them, are perfectly calculated for the instruction of youth. None of those indeed, which I have perused, are free from egregious errors, which cannot but tend to mislead the learner.

These considerations have induced me to attempt a synopsis of Geography, ON A NEW AND PERFECTLY EASY PLAN, in which the matter is closely condensed, accurately arranged, and luminously exhibited, so as to be equally convenient to the teacher and instructive to the learner. —After having been occupied a great part of my life in the education of youth, it is still my desire to render service to the rising generation.

The political crisis at this period, renders an undertaking of this kind absolutely necessary; as the changes which have lately taken place in the state of several nations, constitute a new æra in geographical science. The boundaries of empires and kingdoms, for many years uncertain, and continually varying, have now become fixed, it may be presumed, for a considerable length of time. It is therefore requisite that youth should be furnished

with a compendium of Geography, accommodated to the political alterations that have taken place in different countries.

After exhibiting the reasons which induced me to undertake this elementary treatise, it is requisite to explain the plan. The interrogative system is universally acknowledged to be the best adapted for conveying the rudiments of instruction. Those who are acquainted with the philosophy of the human mind, know that, in early youth, it acquires knowledge only by assiduous inculcation and frequent repetition. Flexible and ductile, it readily receives and as readily loses any impression: it therefore requires frequent and repeated exercise, which is best performed by interrogation and response. But it has been discovered by experience, that, when the whole lesson consists of questions and answers, it necessarily involves much useless matter, and the plan of instruction is cramped by the process. In this treatise it has been my aim to avoid these inconveniences. Every lesson is divided into articles concisely expressed and accurately numbered. The pupil is to be examined on each particular head by the questions subjoined to the lesson, and corresponding with the numbers; so that a glance of the eye suffices to show to which article each question refers; and the pupil, by examining maps while perusing his lesson, will acquire, in the most easy and pleasing manner, a correct knowledge of Geography.

One of the great advantages resulting from this method is, that it not only fixes the geographical matter in the mind of the pupil, but also enables him to converse on the subject; for as it is not necessary that he should repeat the words of the article to which the question refers, but only the substance, he will by this kind of exercise, acquire the habit of expressing his thoughts with promptitude and propriety, which is one great end of juvenile instruction. Another advantage arising from the plan here adopted, is the readiness with which the learner may be

directed to the article of examination, in order to correct any errors proceeding from inattention. This precludes the necessity of referring to other books for the solutions, and thereby greatly facilitates the work of the master.

From these considerations, this small treatise is submitted to the judgment of an impartial public, in the confidence that it will be found to display the most easy and appropriate method of making young persons acquainted with the elements of Geography; and that every teacher of this useful and necessary science, will readily perceive the facility which it affords of communicating instruction to his pupils.

GENERAL VIEW

OF

THE UNIVERSE.

THE universe is the whole system of creation, existing in infinite space.

Of infinite space the human mind is incapable of forming a clear idea; nor have all the discoveries in astronomy enabled us to ascertain the extent of the system of creation. As far as the observations of men have been able to reach, it is filled with luminous bodies at incalculable distances from each other, and all of which, except the sun, are at such immense distances from the earth, that they appear to us only as shining points, and are denominated stars.

The fixed stars are incalculably numerous. The celebrated astronomer Herschel computed at 116,000 the number of stars which, by means of his telescope, he saw in a very small portion of the Galaxy, or Milky Way. The stars which shine the brightest are supposed

to be the nearest to the earth, and they are classed by astronomers according to their apparent magnitude. There are 20 of the first magnitude, 65 of the second, 205 of the third, 485 of the fourth, 648 of the fifth, and about 1500 of the sixth magnitude. These are all that can be discovered by the naked eye; but an astonishing number of others may be seen with a telescope. In proportion indeed to the higher degree of perfection to which these glasses are carried, the more stars we discover. It appears therefore extremely probable, that all those which we can see with our largest and most perfect telescopes, are only a very small part of the numbers dispersed in the immeasurable regions of space. The imagination of man cannot form any conception of the extent of the universe; nor can human science ever discover the point where the Creator fixed the "golden compass," to strike the immense circle.

There is every probability that the fixed stars are of the same nature as the sun, and created for the same purpose; each star being the centre of a system or world like our solar system. Being at such immense distances from the sun, they cannot derive from him a brightness sufficient to render them visible to us. They must therefore shine with native and unborrowed light.

It cannot be imagined that the omniscient Creator, whose wisdom is conspicuous in all his works, and who has never made any thing

in vain, should create so many luminous suns, and place them at such immense distances from one another, without proper objects sufficiently near to be benefited by their influence. To suppose that they were created for the sole purpose of giving a faint light to the earth, is to have a very erroneous notion of the Divine wisdom; since the far greater part of them, so far from illuminating this globe, are not visible to its inhabitants without the aid of a good telescope. It cannot therefore be doubted, that the fixed stars are bodies of the same nature as the sun, being centres and sources of light and heat to innumerable planetary systems.

When we consider that this earth which we inhabit, with its vast oceans and seas, and its numerous empires, kingdoms, and states, is only a point in the solar system; and that the whole solar system is only a point in the universe, our imagination is lost in contemplating the extent of the creation, and the power and wisdom of the Creator.

THE SOLAR SYSTEM.

The diameters of the planets which compose this system, their mean distances from the sun, the periods of their revolutions round the sun, and the time of rotation on their axis, are as follow, in round numbers.

Planets.	Diameters in miles.	Distances, in millions of miles.	Period of Revolution, in days.	Time of Rotation, in days and hours.
Mercury	3,000	37 mill.	88	unknown.
Venus	8,000	69	224	24*d* 8*h*
Earth	7,970	95	365 6*h*	— 24
Mars	5,000	145	686	— 24
Jupiter	94,000	494	4332	— 10
Saturn	78,000	908	10759	— 10 16*m*
Herschel, or Georgium Sidus	34,000	1815	31845	unknown.

Obs. The diameter of the sun is 90,000 miles; and he revolves upon his axis in 25 days and 6 hours.

Several of the planets are attended by smaller globes, which reflect the light of the sun by night. The earth is attended by the moon, a globe of 2,180 miles in diameter, and about 250,000 miles distant. Jupiter has four satellites or moons: Saturn has seven: and Herschel, or Georgium Sidus, has six. Saturn is also surrounded by a luminous ring. But the moons of Jupiter and Herschel, and the ring of Saturn, cannot be seen without a good telescope.

Besides the planets and their moons, there are other bodies called comets, which traverse the solar system, but move in orbits exceedingly elliptical. They have generally a tail, supposed to be formed by the refraction of the sun in their dense atmosphere. The comet which was visible during three months in the autumn of 1811, was as large as the earth, and its tail was computed to be seventy millions of miles in length. The theory of comets is a curious subject of astronomical

research; but at present we have only a very imperfect knowledge of their nature, or of the purpose for which they were created.

GEOGRAPHY

Is the science which describes the surface of the earth, as divided into land and water.

Definitions.

1. The *land* consists of continents and islands.

2. A *continent* is a large tract of land containing several countries, without any entire separation of its parts by water.

3. There are two continents, (viz.) the *old continent*, comprising Europe, Asia, and Africa; and the *new continent* of America.

Obs. America is denominated the new continent, and sometimes the new world, from its recent discovery by Columbus.

4. An *island* is a portion of land surrounded by water, as Great-Britain, Sicily, Malta, &c.

5. A *peninsula* is a tract of land almost surrounded with water, as the Morea.

6. An *isthmus* is a neck of land that joins a peninsula to a continent, or two continents together, as the isthmus of Corinth, the isthmus of Suez, &c.

7. A *cape* or *promontory* is a point of land stretching itself into the sea, as the Cape of Good-Hope, the Land's-End in Cornwall, &c.

8. A *coast* or *shore* is that part of a country which borders on the sea.

9. The *water* consists of oceans, seas, gulphs, bays, straits, lakes, rivers, &c.

10. There are four great *oceans*, (viz.) the Pacific ocean, the Atlantic ocean, the Indian ocean, and the Arctic ocean, the last of which is frequently called the Northern ocean, or the frozen sea.

11. A *sea* is a smaller collection of waters, as the Mediterranean, the Baltic, &c.

12. A *gulph* is a part of the sea which runs a considerable way into the land, as the Gulph of Mexico.

13. A *bay* is only a gulph of less extent, or running a less way into the land. But the words gulph and bay are nearly synonymous.

Obs. 1. The names of gulph and bay seem to be, in some cases, arbitrarily imposed, as the Bay of Bengal runs farther into the land than the Gulph of Guinea.

Obs. 2. When a bay is very small it is generally called a creek, and sometimes a harbour, station, or road.

14. A *strait* is a narrow part of the sea joining two seas together, as the Straits of Dover, the Straits of Gibraltar, the Hellespont, the Bosphorus, &c.

15. A *lake* is a portion of water entirely inclosed by land, as the lakes Ladoga and Onega in Russia.

16. *Rivers* are so well known as not to need any definition.

N. B. The teacher ought to make his pupil well acquainted with these geographical terms and definitions; and this purpose cannot be better accomplished, than by directing him to point out on a globe or map, the principal islands, peninsulas, isthmuses, capes, seas, gulphs, straits, &c. which will greatly facilitate his further progress.

DESCRIPTION AND USE

OF THE

TERRESTRIAL GLOBE.

1. THE terrestrial globe is a representation of the earth, having the different seas and countries accurately depicted upon it.

2. The central line on which the globe turns is called its axis: its extreme points are called the poles: one is the arctic, or north pole, the other is the antarctic, or south pole.

3. Geographers divide the earth into *five zones*, viz. the torrid zone, two temperate, and two frigid zones.

4. The *torrid zone* extends from the equator to the tropic of Cancer northward, and to the tropic of Capricorn southward; comprising $23\frac{1}{2}$ degrees of latitude on each side of the equator.

5. The *two temperate zones* extend from the tropics to the polar circles, in the northern and southern hemispheres.

6. The *two frigid zones* extend from the polar circles to the poles.

Obs. The two temperate zones are each forty-three de-

grees, and the frigid zones each twenty-three degrees and a half in breadth.

7. The earth is considered by geographers as surrounded by the following imaginary circles: the equator, the meridians, the ecliptic, the horizon, the tropics, and the polar circles.

8. The *equator* is a circle depicted on the globe, equidistant from the poles, and dividing the earth into the northern and southern hemispheres.

9. The *meridians* are imaginary circles passing from pole to pole. These are represented on the globe by a brass circle.

10. The *ecliptic* is a circle in which the earth performs its annual revolution. This circle is drawn on the globe, and divided into twelve signs, referring to the stars; among which the annual revolution of the earth makes the sun appear to pass.

The signs are thus marked and named:

♈ Aries, or the Ram.	♎ Libra, or the Balance.
♉ Taurus, or the Bull.	♏ Scorpio, or the Scorpion.
♊ Gemini, or the Twins.	♐ Sagittarius, or the Archer.
♋ Cancer, or the Crab.	♑ Capricornus, or the Goat.
♌ Leo, or the Lion.	♒ Aquarius, or the Water-Bearer.
♍ Virgo, or the Virgin.	

♓ Pisces, the Fishes.

11. The *horizon* is represented by the upper side of the circle in which the globe stands. Its poles are called the *zenith* and *nadir*: the zenith of any place is the point exactly overhead: the nadir is the point opposite to the zenith.

12. The *tropics* are two circles parallel to the equator, and at the distance of $23\frac{1}{2}$ degrees from it on each side. That towards the north is called the tropic of Cancer, and the other towards the south the tropic of Capricorn.

13. The *polar circles* are parallel to the tropics, and $23\frac{1}{2}$ degrees distant from the poles. That to the north is called the arctic, and that to the south the antarctic circle.

14. The circumference of the heavens and the earth is considered as divided into three hundred and sixty degrees, and each degree into sixty minutes. On the surface of the earth the length of a degree is found to be about $69\frac{1}{2}$ British miles.

15. The *latitude* of a place is its distance either north or south from the equator, reckoned in degrees and minutes.

16. The *longitude* of a place is its distance from the meridian of London, reckoned in degrees and minutes at the equator; and it may be 180 degrees either east or west.

Obs. It is customary among the geographers of different nations, to reckon the longitude from the metropolis of their own country.

PROBLEMS ON THE TERRESTRIAL GLOBE.

PROBLEM I.—*To find the latitude of a place.*

Rule.—By turning the globe bring the place to the graduated edge of the brazen meridian: the degree on the meridian is the

latitude north or south, as it may be in the northern or southern hemisphere.

Examples for practice.

1. What is the latitude of London?
2. ..... of Paris?
3. ..... of Rome?
4. ..... of Madrid?
5. ..... of Mexico?
6. ..... of Jerusalem?

PROBLEM II.—*To find the longitude of a place.*

Rule.—Bring the place to the brazen meridian, and the degree on the equator shows the longitude either east or west from London.—Thus the longitude of Bombay will be found to be 73 deg. E.; and of Mexico 100 deg. W.

Examples for practice.

1. What is the longitude of Rome?
2. ..... of Constantinople?
3. ..... of Pekin?
4. ..... of Petersburg?
5. ..... of Copenhagen?
6. ..... of Lisbon?
7. ..... of Cape Horn?

PROBLEM III.—*The latitude and longitude being given, to find the place.*

Rule.—Find the longitude on the equator, and by turning the globe bring it to the brass meridian: then under the given degree of latitude will be found the place required.

Thus the place of which the latitude is 39° 57′ N. and the longitude 75° 18′ W. will be found to be Philadelphia. And the place

of which the lat. is 34° 29′ S. and the long. 18° 23′ E. is the Cape of Good Hope.

Examples for practice.

1. What is the place the latitude of which is 41° 54′ N. and the longitude 12° 32′ E.?
2. What is the place of which the latitude is 59° 56′ N. and the longitude 30° 19′ E.?
3. What is the place of which the latitude is 12° S. and the longitude 76° 50′ W.?
4. What is the place the latitude of which is 34° 35′ S. and the longitude 58° W.?
5. What is the place of which the latitude is 31° 50′ N. and the longitude 35° 25′ E.?

PROBLEM IV.—*The latitude of a place being known, to find all the places that have the same latitude.*

Rule.—Having brought the place to the brazen meridian, make a mark exactly over it: then turn the globe round, and all the places that pass under the mark have the same latitude.

Obs. If any place be brought to the brazen meridian, all the places under the edge of that meridian have the same longitude.

PROBLEM V.—*To find the difference of latitude between two places.*

Rule.—Bring each of the places to the brass meridian, and if they be both on the same side of the equator, subtract the less latitude from the greater; but if they be on different sides of the equator, add the two latitudes together.

Thus, the difference of latitude between

London and Constantinople will be 10° 31′; and between Madrid and Lima 52° 26′.

Examples for practice.

1. What is the difference of latitude between Stockholm and Venice?
2. What is the difference of latitude between Petersburg and Vienna?
3. What is the difference of latitude between Portsmouth and the Cape of Good Hope?
4. What is the difference of latitude between Madrid and Buenos Ayres?
5. What is the difference of latitude between Mexico and Lima?

Problem VI.—*To find the difference of longitude between two places.*

Rule.—Turn the globe till one of the places is brought to the brazen meridian, and mark its longitude, then bring the other place to the meridian: the number of degrees and minutes between its longitude and the first mark is the difference.

Thus the difference of longitude between Paris and Rome will be found to be 10° 08′; and between Constantinople and Philadelphia 104° 11′.

Examples for practice.

1. What is the difference of longitude between Copenhagen and Petersburg?
2. What is the difference of longitude between Rome and Jerusalem?
3. What is the difference of longitude between the Cape of Good Hope and Cape Horn?
4. What is the difference of longitude between Calcutta and New York?

PROBLEM VII.—*To measure the distance between any two places.*

Rule.—Lay the graduated edge of the quadrant of altitude over both places, and the number of degrees between them multiplied by $69\frac{1}{2}$, will give the distance in British miles.

Thus the distance between London and Jamaica will be found to be 4691 miles.

Examples for practice.

1. What is the distance between Paris and Rome?
2. ..... between Vienna and Venice?
3. ..... between Brest and Liverpool?
4. ..... between London and Cairo?
5. ..... between Plymouth and Canton?

Obs. The distances thus found are the direct distances, as if a line were stretched between the places, disregarding all intervening seas, mountains, &c. They are therefore much shorter than the distances by any roads.

PROBLEM VIII.—*The hour at any place being given, to find what hour it is at any other place.*

Rule.—Bring the place where the hour is given to the brazen meridian, and set the index of the hour circle to that hour: then by turning the globe bring the other place to the meridian, and the index will point to the hour at that place.

Thus, when it is noon at London, it is seven o'clock in the morning at Philadelphia in America, and eight in the evening at Manilla in the East Indies.

Examples for practice.

1. When it is eight in the morning at London, what time is it at Rome, Vienna, Constantinople and Pekin?

2. When it is noon at Naples, what time is it at Jerusalem, Lisbon, and Lima?

3. When it is six in the morning at Gibraltar, what time is it at Moscow, Malta, and Mexico?

4. When it is ten in the morning at Jerusalem, what time is it at Rome and London?

Obs. The difference of longitude being known, the difference of time may be easily and accurately calculated, as every degree is equal to four minutes of time. Fifteen degrees therefore are equal to one hour; and fifteen minutes of longitude to one minute of time. Thus when it is noon at any given place, it will be one o'clock at all places fifteen degrees to the east of it; and eleven at every place that is fifteen degrees to the west.

PROBLEM IX.—*To rectify the globe for the latitude.*

Rule.—Elevate the pole above the horizon as many degrees and minutes as is the latitude of the place: then screw the quadrant on the brazen meridian at the zenith or given point of latitude.

Thus, to rectify the globe for the latitude of London, the north pole must be raised $51°\frac{1}{2}$ above the north side of the horizon:—to rectify for the Cape of Good Hope, the south pole must be elevated $34\frac{1}{2}$ degrees above the south side of the horizon. In the former case $51\frac{1}{2}$ degrees, and in the latter case $34\frac{1}{2}$ degrees, are the points where the quadrant must be screwed to the brazen meridian.

PROBLEM X.—*To rectify the globe for the sun's place on any given day.*

Rule.—Find the sun's place on the horizon, and then on the ecliptic: bring its place on

the ecliptic to the brazen meridian, and set the hour index to twelve at noon.

Thus, on the horizon, the 10th of May corresponds with the 20th degree of Taurus; which being found on the ecliptic and brought to the meridian, and the index set to twelve at noon, the globe is rectified for the sun's place on that day.

PROBLEM XI.—*To find at what time the sun rises and sets on any day in the year in a given latitude.*

Rule.—Rectify the globe for the latitude and the sun's place by the two last problems. By turning the globe bring the sun's place to the eastern side of the horizon, and the index will point to the hour of rising: then turn the sun's place to the western edge of the horizon, and the index will show the hour of setting.

Examples for practice.

1. What time does the sun rise and set at London, Edinburgh, Rome and Jerusalem, on the 10th of May?

2. At what time does the sun rise and set at York, Lisbon, and the Cape of Good Hope, on the 20th of October?

Obs. The length of the day is found by adding the time that the sun rises before noon, to the time of its setting after noon.

PROBLEM XII.—*To find all the places where the sun is vertical on a given day.*

Rule.—Find the sun's place in the ecliptic, then bring it to the meridian, and the degree directly over it is the sun's declination or dis-

tance from the equator. Turn the globe from west to east, and to all the places that pass under that degree the sun will, on that day, be vertical.

Examples for practice.

1. What is the sun's declination, and to what places will he be vertical, on the 12th of March?
2. On the 15th of August?
3. On the 9th of April?

PROBLEM XIII.—*To find the days when the sun will be vertical to a given place.*

Rule.—Bring the place to the brazen meridian, and mark its latitude. Turn the globe and observe the two points of the ecliptic, which pass through that latitude. Find on the horizon on what days the sun passes through the same points of the ecliptic, and those are the days on which he is vertical at the given place.

Obs. The sun can never be vertical but to places situated in the torrid zone; and to such places he is vertical on two days in the year.

Examples for practice.

1. On what two days in the year is the sun vertical at the Strait of Bab-el-mandel and the Island of St. Helena?
2. On what days is the sun vertical at Lima in Peru, and port Royal in Jamaica?

PROBLEM XIV.—*The day and hour being given at a certain place, to find where the sun is then vertical.*

Rule.—Find the sun's place in the ecliptic: then bring the given place to the brazen meridian, and set the index to the given hour.

Turn the globe till the index points to twelve at noon, and the place under the sun's declination on the brazen meridian, will have the sun vertical at that time.

Thus, on the 24th of April, when it is six in the morning at London, the sun will be vertical at Madras in India.

Examples for practice.

1. Where is the sun vertical on the 25th of December, when it is midnight at Petersburg?
2. Where is the sun vertical on the 26th of June, when it is seven in the morning at London?

PROBLEM XV.—*The day and hour at any place being given, to find all the places where the sun is rising or setting, where it is noon, midnight, &c.*

Rule.—Find the place by the last problem where the sun is vertical: elevate the north pole as many degrees above the horizon as are equal to the latitude of that place, if it be on the north side of the equator; or elevate the south pole in the same manner, if it be in the southern hemisphere: bring the place to the brazen meridian: then all the places in the western semicircle of the horizon have the sun rising, and all those in the eastern semicircle have it setting at that time: to those under the upper semicircle of the brass meridian it is noon, and to those under the lower semicircle it is midnight.

PROBLEM XVI.—*To find the length of time that the sun continues to shine without setting, at any given place between the arctic circle and the pole; and also the time that he is absent.*

Rule.—Rectify the globe for the latitude of the place: then bring the ascending part of the ecliptic (that is, the part from Capricorn through Aries, &c. to Cancer) to the north part of the horizon; observe the degree of the ecliptic which meets with that point, and the day answering to that degree shows the time when continued day begins. Proceed in the same manner with the descending part of the ecliptic (that is, the part that passes from Cancer to Capricorn) observe the degree as before, and the day answering to it on the calendar is that on which continual day ends.

Obs. The longest night is in every part of the earth equal to the longest day.

PROBLEM XVII.—*To find the meridian altitude of the sun on a given day, in any place.*

Rule.—Rectify for the latitude of the place: then find the sun's place in the ecliptic for that day and bring it to the meridian: the number of degrees contained on the meridian between the horizon and the sun's place, will be the sun's meridian altitude.

PROBLEM XVIII.—*To find the sun's altitude at any given place and time.*

Rule.—Rectify for the latitude and the

sun's place. Then turn the globe till the index points to the given hour: bring the quadrant of altitude to the sun's place; and the degrees counted on the quadrant, from the horizon, are those of the sun's altitude.

Thus, the sun's altitude at London on the 21st of May, at nine in the morning, is about 43° 8′.

Examples for practice.

1. What is the sun's altitude at Madrid on the 12th of May, at ten in the morning?
2. What is the sun's altitude at Petersburg on the 10th of June, at three in the afternoon.

Problem XIX.—*To find the angle of position between two places.*

Rule.—Rectify the globe for the latitude of one of the places, and bring that place to the meridian; fix the quadrant over it, and lay its graduated edge over the other place: then the distance between the meridian and the quadrant, measured in degrees on the horizon, is the angle of position between the two places.

Thus, the angle of position between London and Constantinople will be found to be nearly 76 degrees.

Examples for practice.

1. What is the angle of position between London and Jerusalem?
2. What is the angle of position between Rome and Alexandria in Egypt

PROBLEM XX.—*To look directly towards any country or city.*

Rule.—Rectify the globe for the latitude of the place where the spectator stands, and bring that place to the brazen meridian. Place the globe with the poles north and south by the compass, giving the needle a variation of 22° 54′ west: then the spectator will easily point out which way every country and city, delineated in the upper hemisphere, lies from the place where he stands.

GEOGRAPHICAL OBSERVATIONS

WHICH OUGHT TO BE REMEMBERED.

1. THE latitude of any place is equal to the elevation of the pole above the horizon of that place; and the elevation of the equator is equal to the complement of the latitude, or what it wants of 90 degrees.

2. Those places which lie under the equator have no latitude, and those which are under the first meridian have no longitude.

3. All places on the earth enjoy an equal share of the sun's light; the length of their days in summer, and the length of their nights in winter, being equal.

4. All places under the equator have their days and nights at all times of an equal length (i. e.) twelve hours at all seasons of the year.

5. The days and nights are equal (i. e.) twelve hours long, in all parts of the earth, when the sun is on the equator, which is

twice in the year, on the 21st of March and the 21st of September; but they are at no other time of an equal length at any place between the equator and the poles.

6. The nearer any place is to the equator, the less will be the difference between the length of its days and its nights, and the more distant the contrary.

7. The sun is vertical to every place between the tropics twice a year, and to those under the tropics once a year; but never any where else.

8. In all places situated under the polar circles, the sun, when he is in the nearer tropic, remains twenty-four hours without setting; and when he is in the farther tropic, he continues for the same length of time without rising.

9. All places in the northern hemisphere, from the equator to the arctic circle, have the longest day and shortest night when the sun is in the tropic of Cancer; and the shortest day and longest night when he is in the tropic of Capricorn. In the southern hemisphere the case is exactly contrary.

10. In all places between the polar circles and the poles, the sun appears during several diurnal revolutions without setting in summer, and is as long without rising in winter; and the nearer these places are to the pole, or the more remote they are from it, the longer or shorter is the sun's continued presence in summer, or absence in winter.

11. If a ship, from any port, sail round the earth eastward, the people on board will gain a whole day in their reckoning of time; but they will lose a day in performing a similar voyage, by steering to the westward.

12. Day and night are occasioned by the diurnal revolution of the earth upon its axis; and this revolution being from west to east, makes the sun, stars, &c. seem to move from east to west.

13. The seasons are produced by the annual revolution of the earth round the sun; and the axis of the earth being inclined to the plane of its orbit, always in one direction.

Obs. All the other planets, as well as the earth, have their day and night, as well as their seasons, occasioned by their diurnal and annual revolutions.

DIRECTIONS

FOR THE

UNDERSTANDING OF MAPS.

1. A MAP is the representation of the earth, or a part of it, on a plane surface. Maps differ from the globe in the same manner as a picture differs from a statue. The globe truly represents the earth; but a plane surface cannot exhibit a just representation of a spherical body. In maps however, comprising no more than ten or fifteen degrees of

latitude and longitude, the representation, if they be well constructed, will fall little short of the globe for exactness.

2. The *latitude* upon maps is expressed by figures on their sides. If the figures increase upwards, the latitude is north: if they increase downwards, it is south.

3. The *longitude* is expressed upon maps by figures on the top and the bottom. When the figures increase from the left to the right, the longitude is east; but when they increase from right to left, the longitude is west.

4. In maps, generally speaking, the top is northward, the bottom southward, the east is to the right, and the west to the left. When they are otherwise drawn, the bearings are expressed by a small compass, with a "fleur de lis" pointing to the north.

5. Distances upon maps are measured by a scale, which is generally placed at one of the lower corners.

QUESTIONS

TO BE SOLVED ON MAPS, FOR THE EXERCISE OF THE LEARNER.

ON THE MAP OF THE WORLD.

1. WHETHER is England or India most to the north?

2. How is the Black Sea situated?

3. Between what countries is the Red Sea?

4. What is the difference of latitude between Constantinople and Mecca?

5. What is the difference of longitude between Rome and Jerusalem?

6. Is China in the northern or southern hemisphere?

7. How many British miles is Jerusalem to the south of London?

8. How many British miles is the Cape of Good Hope to the south of London?

ON THE MAP OF EUROPE.

1. WHICH are the most northerly and the most southerly points of Europe?

2. Which are the principal rivers of Europe, that discharge themselves into the Mediterranean?

3. By what sea is Europe separated from Africa?

4. How is Spain situated with respect to France?

5. How is Italy situated with respect to Germany?

6. On what rivers do Paris, Rome, and Lisbon stand?

7. What is the difference of latitude between London and Madrid?

8. What is the difference of longitude between Rome and Constantinople?

9. How are the Netherlands situated with respect to France?

10. What countries of Europe lie on the shores of the Baltic, and on those of the Mediterranean?

11. How are Corsica and Sardinia situated with respect to each other?

12. How is Sicily situated with respect to Italy?

13. How is Great-Britain situated with respect to France?

ON THE MAP OF ASIA.

1. WHAT part of Asia lies under the torrid zone?

2. What part of Asia is in the frigid zone?

3. What is the difference of latitude between Calcutta and Cape Comorin?

4. Whether is Arabia or Tartary the most northerly?

5. Which is the most southerly country of Asia?

6. In what latitude is Pekin?

7. On what river does Bagdad stand?

8. Where is the island of Ceylon?

9. Whether is Persia or India most to the east?

ON THE MAP OF AFRICA.

1. WHICH is the most southerly point of Africa?

2. Which is its most easterly point?

3. Which is the largest river in Africa?

4. Where is Cape Verde?

5. Where is Sierra Leone?
6. Which are the principal cities of Egypt?
7. Which is the most southerly town in Egypt?
8. How is Abyssinia situated with respect to Egypt? What country lies between them?
9. How far is Gondar, in Abyssinia, to the north of the Cape of Good Hope?

ON THE MAP OF AMERICA.

1. WHERE do North and South America join?
2. Is Mexico in North or South America?
3. Whether are Terra Firma and Peru in North or South America?
4. Where is the river A'mazons?
5. Where is the Oronoko?
6. Where is the Ohio?
7. On what river stands the town of Buenos Ayres?
8. Is Canada in North or South America?
9. Where are the American States situated?
10. Where is the river La Plata?
11. Where is Rio de Janeiro?
12. In what latitude is the Strait of Magellan?
13. Into what sea does the Mississippi discharge itself?
14. What is the latitude of Quebec?
15. In what zone is Brazil?
16. Where is the island of Jamaica?
17. What are the latitude and longitude of Havanna?

ON THE MAP OF THE BRITISH ISLES.

1. In what latitude and longitude is Flamborough-Head?
2. Where is Spurn-Point?
3. In what latitude is London?
4. What are the latitude and longitude of Edinburgh and Dublin?
5. How much farther to the north is Dublin than London?
6. What counties must be passed in sailing from Dover to Leith?
7. How many degrees and minutes is York to the northward of London?
8. What is the direct distance between London and Portsmouth?
9. How many degrees and minutes is Dublin to the west of York?
10. What is the direct distance between Glasgow and Aberdeen?
11. How much is Gloucester to the west of Lincoln?
12. What is the direct distance between Cambridge and Oxford?
13. What is the direct distance between Cork and Limerick?

Obs. These exercises on the maps might be multiplied almost to infinity. The few here inserted will indicate to the teacher the method of exercising his pupils, which he will perform with great ease, as the solutions readily present themselves on inspecting the maps.

A VOCABULARY

OF SUCH

NAMES OF PLACES

AS ARE

LIABLE TO BE PRONOUNCED ERRONEOUSLY,

Divided and accented according to the most usual mode of pronunciation.

Obs. These names ought to be repeatedly read by the pupil, until he perfectly remembers the right mode of pronouncing them; or he may commit them to memory at the rate of ten or twelve every day.

ABBE-VI'LLE, a town of Picardy in France.
Ab-er-ga-ven-ny, (pronounced Ab-er-gá-ny) a town in Monmouthshire.
A-bex, (pron. A'-besh) a country of Africa.
A'-bo, a town of Finland.
A-chá-i-a, a part of Greece which comprised Attica, Bœotia, &c. and is now called Livadia.
Ach'-em, the chief town of Sumatra.
A'-cre, (pron. A-ker) anciently called Ptolemais, (pron. Tolemais) a sea-port of Syria, famous for the repulse of Napoleon Buonaparté by the English under Sir Sydney Smith.
A-fri-ca, one of the four quarters of the globe.
A'-gra, a city and province of Hindoostan.
Aix-la-Chá-pélle, (pron. Ais-la-sha-pél) a noted city in Germany.
Al-bu-quérque, (pron. Al-bu-kírk) a town in Spain.
Al-en-té-jo, a province of Portugal.
Al-ge-zí-ras, (pron. Al-ge-zee-ras) a strong town in Spain.
Al'-giers, (pron. Al-geers) a city and country of Africa.
An-có-na, a considerable town in Italy.
An-gó-la, a kingdom in Africa.
An-gó-ra, a city in Natolia or Asia-Minor.

A-náp-o-lis, a town of Maryland.
Ans-pach, (pron. Ans-pak) a town and province of Germany.
An'-ti-och, (pron. An'-ti-ok) an ancient city of Syria.
An-ti-pá-ros, an island in the Archipelago.
Ap-én-nines, a chain of mountains in Italy.
A'-ral, a lake in Asia.
A'-ra-rat, a celebrated mountain in Armenia.
Ar-bé-la, a city in Asiatic Turkey.
Ar-mágh, (pron. Ar-máh) a province of Ireland.
A's-ca-lon, an ancient town of Palestine.
As-tra-can, a large city of Asiatic Russia.
Augs-burg, (pron. O's-burg) a famous city in Germany.
Av-ig-nón, (pron. Av-i-ni-ón) a town in France.
Au-vérgne, (pron. Au-vérn) a province of France.
Báb-y-lon, the ancient capital of Chaldea.
Bá-ja-dor, a cape on the western coast of Africa.
Bar-bá-does, an island in the West Indies.
Ber-lín, the capital of Prussia.
Bess-a-rá-bi-a, a province of Turkey.
Bók-ha-ra, a country of Asia.
Bo-lóg-na, (pron. Bo-lóy-na) a large city of Italy.
Bór-ne-o, a large island in the East Indies.
Bou-lógne, (pron. Boo-lóne, or Boo-loyne) a noted town in France.
Bour-déaux, (pron. Boor-dò) a large city and port in France.
Bra-zíl, (pron. Bra-zéel) an extensive country in South America.
Bú-en-os Aý-res, a large town in South America.
Bús-so-ra, a trading town in Asiatic Turkey.
Ca-lá-bri-a, a province in the kingdom of Naples.
Cán-a-da, a country in North America.
Cas-tíle, (pron. Cas-téel) a province of Spain, formerly a kingdom.
Cáu-ca-sus, a range of high mountains in Asia.
Cay-énne, a province of South America.
Cey-lón, (pron. Ce-loon) a large island in the East Indies.
Cher-burg, (pron. Shér-burg) a strong town and sea-port in France.
Chí-li, (pron. Ché-le) a country of South America.
Co-lógne, (pron. Co-loýne) a large town in Germany.

Cór-inth, an ancient city of Greece.
Cou-tán-ces, (pron. Coo-tánce) a town in France.
Crá-cow, a large city in Poland.
Dam-i-ét-ta, a town in Egypt.
Dar-da-nélles, two famous castles which command the strait of the Hellespont.
Dá-ri-en, an isthmus which joins North and South America.
Dór-drecht, or Dort, a town in Holland.
Dun-dée, a town in Scotland.
Ed-in-burg, (pron. Ed-in-bór-o) the chief city of Scotland.
Es-cú-ri-al, a royal palace in Spain.
Es-qui-máux, (pron. Es-ki-mó) a country and people of North America.
Év-réux, (pron. Ev-réu) a town in France.
Fon-ter-á-bi-a, a strong town in Spain.
Font-ev-ráult, (pron. Font-ev-ró) a town in France in the province of Anjou.
Frí-burg, (pron. Free-burg) one of the Swiss cantons, also the chief town of the Brisgaw.
Gen-é-va, a city and republic, adjoining to Switzerland.
Gén-o-a, a fine city of Italy.
Gi-ló-lo, a large island in the East Indies.
Gra-vel-lines, (pron. Grav-léne) a strong town of French Flanders.
Gua-da-loupe, (pron. Gad-e-loop) an island in the West Indies.
Háer-lem, (pron. Hár-lem) a town of Holland.
Hám-burg, (pron. Hám-bo-ro) a large city in Germany.
Ha-ván-na, a sea-port in the island of Cuba.
Hávre-de-grace, (pron. Hav-er-de-grass) a sea-port town in France.
Héb-ri-des, islands to the west of Scotland.
Hís-pa-ni-ó-la, or Háy-ti, (pron. Háy-te) a large island in the West Indies.
Hin-doos-tán, the northern part of India.
Hún-ga-ry, a country belonging to Austria.
Ja-mái-ca, (pron. Ja-méc-ka) one of the largest West India islands.
Ja-pán, an empire in Asia.
I-du-mé-a, anciently Edom, a small district adjoining to Palestine.

Is-pa-hán, (pron. Is-pa-háun, or Spa-háun) the capital of Persia.
I'v-i-ca, an island in the Mediterranean.
Lab-ra-dór, a country of North America.
La-do-gá, a noted lake and town in Russia.
La-hór, a province of Hindoostan.
Lau-sánne, (pron. Lo-zan) a town in Switzerland.
Li-pá-ri, islands near Sicily and Italy.
Lou-is-i-á-na, (pron. Loo-is-e-á-na) a large country in North America.
Ly-on-nóis, (pron. Le-on-ná) a province of France.
Ma-déi-ra, (pron. Ma-dee-ra) an island belonging to Portugal, and famous for its wine.
Ma-dríd, the capital of Spain.
Mal-a-bár, part of the western coast of India.
Már-a-thón, a famous village of Greece.
Ma-rí-no, St. (pron. Ma-rée-no) a small republic and town in Italy.
Ma-su-lí-pa-tám, a town in India on the Coromandel Coast.
Mes-sí-na, (pron. Mes-sée-na) a sea-port in Sicily.
Mil-án, a large city in Italy.
Mo-dé-na, a considerable city of Italy.
Mis-sis-síp-pi, a large river in North America.
Món-te-Ví-de-o, a town in South America, situated on the river La Plata.
Mo-sam-bíque, (pron. Mo-zam-béek) a city in Africa.
Mós-cow, (pron. Mós-co) the ancient capital of Russia.
Mú-nich, (pron. Mú-nik) the capital of Bavaria.
Nar-bónne, a town in France.
Náz-a-reth, a town of Palestine, famous for the juvenile residence of Jesus Christ.
Ne-ga-pa-tám, a town in India on the Coromandel Coast.
Neuf-cha-teáu, (pron. New-sha-tó) a town in the province of Luxemburg.
Neuf-cha-tél, (pron. New-shat-tél) a district in Switzerland.
Ni-a-gá-ra, a river in North America.
Ni-cár-a-guay, a province of New Spain.
Nice, (pron. Nees) a city of Italy.
Nic-o-mé-di-a, an ancient city in Asia Minor.
Ni-cóp-o-lis, a town in European Turkey.

Níep-er, or Dníep-er, (pron. Neep-er) a large river of European Russia.
Niés-ter, or Dniés-ter, (pron. Neés-ter) a river in Poland.
No-vo-gór-od, a large city in Russia.
Pal-es-tíne, (pron. Pal-es-téen) the ancient Judea.
Pal-mý-ra, the ruins of a magnificent city in Arabia Deserta.
Pan-ám-a, a town on the isthmus of Darien.
Pár-a-guay, a large country of South America.
Pár-is, the capital of France.
Pat-a-gó-ni-a, a country in South America.
Pe-gú, a kingdom in the Birman empire.
Pe-rú, a country in South America, noted for its silver mines.
Pied-mont, (pron. Pée-mont) a province in Italy.
Poic-tí-ers, (pron. Poi-téers) an ancient city in France.
Poic-tóu, (pron. Poi-tóo) a province of France.
Po-tó-si, a large and rich town in Peru.
Prov-énce, a province in the south of France.
Ques-nóy, (pron. Ke-nóy) a strong town in the French Netherlands.
Quí-to, (pron. Ké-to) a province and city in Peru.
Ra-vén-na, a city of Italy.
Rheíms, (pron. Rhéems) a large city in France.
Ro-chélle, (pron. Ro-shél) a sea-port in France.
Ro-mág-na, (pron. Ro-má-na) a province in the Papal territory.
Ro-víg-no, (pron. Ro-vée-no) a town in Italy.
Sal-lée, a town in Africa.
Sal-va-dór, St. a town of Congo in Africa.
Sam-er-cánd, a large city in Usbeck Tartary.
Scheldt, (pron. Skeld) a river in the Netherlands.
Scýl-la, (pron. Síl-la) dangerous rocks near Sicily.
Se-dán, a town in France.
Se-ná-ar, a kingdom in Africa.
Ser-ín-ga-pa-tám, a city in India, once the capital of Tippoo Saib's dominions.
Se-vílle, a large city in Spain.
Si-nó-pe, a city of Asia Minor.
So-co-tó-ra, an island near the strait of Babelmandel, famous for its aloes.
So-fá-la, a country on the eastern coast of Africa.
Stam-bóul, the Turkish name of Constantinople.

Su-má-tra, a large island in the East Indies.
Su-rát, a city of Hindoostan.
Su-ri-nám, a country in South America.
Syr-a-cúse, an ancient city in Sicily.
Sýr-i-a, a celebrated country of Asia, now a province of the Turkish empire.
Tan-gí-er, (pron. Tan-jéer) a sea-port in Africa.
Tén-e-dos, a famous island in the Archipelago, near the Troade.
Ten-e-ríffe, one of the Canary islands, noted for its high peak.
Ter-náte, the principal of the Molucca islands.
Thames, (pron. Temz) a famous river in England, on which London stands.
The-bá-is, a district of Upper Egypt.
Thébes, now called Luxor, an ancient and celebrated city of Upper Egypt, noted for its magnificent ruins.
Thébes, an ancient city of Greece.
Thi-bét, (pron. Tib-ét) a country of Chinese Tartary.
Thí-on-víll*e*, (pron. Té-on-víl) a strong town in France.
Ti-ról, a mountainous part of Germany.
To-bá-go, one of the Caribbee islands.
To-lé-do, a celebrated city in Spain.
Tou-lón, (pron. Too-lón) a sea-port in France.
Tou-lóus*e*, (pron. Too-lóoz) a large city in France.
Trín-co-ma-lé, a town in the island of Ceylon.
Tríp-o-li, a town and state on the Barbary coast in Africa.
Va-láis, (pron. Va-láy) a district belonging to Switzerland.
Va-len-ci-én-nes, (pron. Va-len-ci-én) a very strong town in French Hainault.
Va-rén-nes, (pron. Va-ren) a town in France.
Vén-ice, a large city of Italy.
Vís-a-póre, a province of India.
U-trécht, (pron. U-trék) a province of the Netherlands.
Wár-saw, the capital of Poland.
Whí-dah, (pron. Whée-da) a kingdom on the coast of Guinea.
Xán-thus, (pron. Zán-thus) a city in Asia Minor.
Xá-ti-va, (pron. Za-tée-va) a city of Spain in the kingdom of Valencia.
Xé-res, (pron. Zé-res) a city of Spain in Andalusia.

Obs. The letter X beginning a name is always pronounced like Z.

Záa-ra, a vast sandy desert of Africa.
Zéa-land, (pron. Zée-land) a province of the Netherlands.
Zéa-land, an island in the Baltic, forming part of the kingdom of Denmark.
Zan-gue-bár, a country on the eastern coast of Africa.
Zír-ic-zee, a town in the Netherlands.

THE SURFACE OF THE EARTH.

THE circumference of the earth is 21,600 geographical miles of sixty to a degree, the measure used in nautical calculations; or 25,020 British miles, reckoning 69½ to a degree, which, although not perfectly exact, differs very little from the truth.

The surface of the earth contains about two hundred and ten millions of square British miles; and more than two-thirds of it is covered with water.

The number of inhabitants on the face of the earth is generally computed at about nine hundred millions; of whom Europe is supposed to contain 150 millions, Asia 500 millions, Africa and America about 75 millions each; but these calculations are not to be relied on.

Europe, *Asia*, *Africa*, and *America*, are called by geographers the four quarters of the globe.

EUROPE
GREENLAND
ARCTIC OCEAN
ATLANTIC OR WESTERN OCEAN
ICELAND
Arctic Circle
Ferro I.
Shetland I.
Orkney I.
Hebrides
Western Is.
Murray F.
NORTH SEA
Edinburgh
Dublin
Irish Sea
St George's Chan.
British Chan.
Bristol
Wales
Scilly Is.
Ushant
C. Finisterre
C. Ortegal
BISCAY
Brest
Nantes
Rochelle
Bordeaux
Lisbon
Madrid
Cadiz
C. St Vincent
Gibraltar
Algier
Tunis
Minorca
Majorca
Sardinia
Corsica
Sicily
Malta
Tripoli
Barbary
AFRICA
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
Nice
Genoa
Marseilles
Toulon
Lyons
Paris
Rouen
Calais
Dover
Dunkirk
Ostend
Antwerp
Amsterdam
Zuyder Zee
Hamburg
Bremen
Emden
Frankfort
Dresden
Prague
Munich
Vienna
Ratisbon
Augsburg
Inspruck
Venice
Trieste
Fiume
Zara
Ragusa
Bosnia
Belgrade
Hungary
Buda
Presburg
Temeswar
Transylvania
Hermanstadt
Danube
Save
Drave
Theiss
Moldavia
Bessarabia
Wallachia
Bucharest
Constantinople
Adrianople
Gallipoli
Sea of Marmora
Dardanelles
Smyrna
Asia Minor
Rhodes
Cyprus
Candia
Archipelago
Black Sea
Crimea
Caffa
Azof
Sea of Azof
Circassia
Georgia
Caucasus Mountains
Mt Ararat
Caspian Sea
Astrakan
Volga R.
Don R.
Saratov
Samara
Kazan
Perm
Siberia
Tobolsk
Irtish R.
Obi R.
Yenisei R.
Lena R.
Jenisea
Archangel
White Sea
Kola
Lapland
Finland
Gulf of Bothnia
Stockholm
Upsal
Abo
Gothland
Sweden
Norway
Drontheim
Bergen
Christiansand
Copenhagen
Denmark
Jutland
Baltic Sea
Gulf of Finland
Petersburg
Revel
Narva
Riga
Dantzic
Konigsberg
Memel
Courland
Lithuania
Poland
Warsaw
Vistula R.
Silesia
Moravia
Bohemia
Switzerland
Geneva
Lucerne
Zurich
Basle
Milan
Mantua
Parma
Modena
Florence
Leghorn
Rome
Naples
Gulf of Venice
Gulf of Lyons
Gulf of Genoa
Gulf of Taranto
Gulf of Lepanto
Archipelago
Ionian Is.
Zante
Cephalonia
Messina
Palermo
Trapani
Cape Bon
Gulf of Sidra
Mouth of the Nile
Long. W. of Greenwich

EUROPE.

1. THIS quarter of the globe is situated between the 36th and 72d degrees of north latitude; and between the 10th west and the 65th east longitude; extending about 2,800 British miles in its greatest length from north to south, and about 2,000 in breadth from east to west.

Obs. 1. Europe, although the least extensive of the four quarters of the globe, is pre-eminently entitled to attention. Here the human mind has made the greatest progress in improvement; and here all the arts, both useful and ornamental, have been carried to the highest degree of perfection.

2. The northern parts of Europe are occupied by the dominions of Sweden and Russia, the middle by the Netherlands, France, Denmark, Germany, Prussia, Poland, the Austrian territories, and the southern part of Russia; the southern division consists of Spain, Portugal, Italy, and European Turkey.

3. The chief European islands are Great-Britain, Ireland, Iceland, Zealand, Sardinia, Corsica, Sicily, and Candia, the ancient Crete.

4. The seas adjoining to Europe are the Northern, the German, and the Atlantic oceans, which wash its western shores; the Mediterranean sea on the south, of which the eastern part beyond Candia is called the Levant; the Baltic, a vast inland sea between Sweden and Germany; and the Adriatic, or Gulph of Venice, between Italy and European Turkey.

5. The most remarkable straits are those of Dover, which separate Great-Britain from France; the Sound, or entrance from the German ocean into the Baltic; the Strait of Gibraltar, between Spain and Africa; the Strait of Messina, between Italy and Sicily; and the Hellespont and Bosphorus, which separate European Turkey from Asia.

6. The principal rivers of Europe are the Wolga, the Danube, the Nieper, the Rhine, the Elbe, the Po, the Loire, the Tagus, and the Thames.

Obs. 2. The Thames is chiefly remarkable for its immense commerce: the length of its course is only one-fifth of that of the Rhine, one-seventh of that of the Danube, and one-ninth of that of the Wolga.

7. The highest mountains in Europe are the Alps, which separate Italy from Germany and France; the Pyrenees, between France and Spain; the Carpathian mountains, on the north side of Hungary; and the Dofrefield mountains, between Norway and Sweden.

8. The principal promontories are the North Cape, the Naze, Capes La Hogue, Finisterre, St. Vincent, Trafalgar, Matapan, and the Land's-End in Cornwall.

Questions for examination.

1. WHAT is the situation and extent of Europe?

Obs. 1. For what is Europe remarkable?

2. What countries lie in the northern part of Europe?

What countries lie in the middle part?

What countries lie in the southern part?
Show them on the map.
3. Which are the chief European islands?
Point them out on the map.
4. Which are the adjoining seas?
Show them on the map.
5. Which are the principal straits?
Point them out.
6. Which are the principal rivers?
Trace them on the map.

Obs. 2. Repeat the observation.

7. Which are the highest mountains of Europe?

8. Name the principal capes or promontories, and point them out on the map.

RUSSIA.

1. The Russian empire, comprising a considerable portion of Europe, and all the northern parts of Asia, is the most extensive that does or ever did exist; but it scarcely contains forty millions of inhabitants, part of whom are in an uncivilized state.

Obs. 1. The feudal system prevails in Russia: the peasants, or farmers, are the property of the nobles, and attached to the soil.

2. European Russia extends about one thousand seven hundred miles in length, from north to south, and about one thousand three hundred miles in breadth, from east to west.

3. This country is bounded by the Arctic ocean on the north, by Asiatic Russia on the east, by the Black sea on the south, and on the west by the Baltic sea, Prussia, Poland, and the Turkish province of Moldavia.

4. The principal rivers are the Wolga, the Don, the Nieper, and the Niester.

Obs. 2. By the canals, which open a communication between the different rivers, the Russians have an inland navigation from Petersburg to Astracan; as also throughout almost every part of their extensive territories.

5. Russia is an exceedingly level country: the Uralian mountains are the principal, and almost the only considerable hills in the whole empire.

6. The climate is various in different parts of the country, but in general the winters are extremely cold. In the northern parts the cold is so severe, that boiling water, thrown up into the air by an engine, descends converted into ice; and the drivers of carriages are frequently frozen to death on their seats.

7. As Russia extends from the 45th to the 72d degree of north latitude, its productions, as well as its climate, are various. Those which form its principal exports are hides, tallow, hemp, flax, tar, and timber, with some iron. Several extensive districts are almost entirely covered with forests, chiefly of fir; and the Uralian mountains have considerable mines of iron and copper.

8. The chief cities are Petersburg, the present capital, Moscow, the ancient capital,

Novogorod, Twer, Riga, Revel, Narva, and Archangel.

Obs. 3. Petersburg was founded in the year 1703, by Peter the Great. It stands on the river Neva, in 59° 56′ N. lat. and about twenty miles from the Gulph of Finland. Moscow, the most extensive city in Europe, being not less than twenty miles in circumference, contains about 1600 churches and convents, and above 300,000 inhabitants. This city was burned at the time of the French invasion, A. D. 1812, but is since rebuilt. Petersburg contains about 150,000 inhabitants, and is the emporium of Russian commerce.

Questions for examination.

1. Is not the Russian empire the most extensive that ever existed?

What is the number of its inhabitants?

Obs. 1. What is the state of the people?

2. What is the extent of European Russia?

3. What are its boundaries?

Trace them on the map.

4. Which are the principal rivers?

Trace them on the map.

Obs. 2. What is to be observed of the inland navigation of Russia?

5. Which are the principal mountains?

Describe the face of the country.

6. Describe the climate.

7. What are the chief productions of Russia?

8. Which are the principal cities?

Point them out on the map.

Obs. 3. When was Petersburg founded, and by whom?

Where is it situated?

What is its population?

Describe the city of Moscow. How many churches and convents does it contain?

What is the number of its inhabitants?

SWEDEN.

1. THE kingdom of Sweden, the ancient Scandinavia, comprises not only Sweden Proper and Norway, but also the greatest part of Lapland, and a considerable portion of Finland.

Note, The rest of Lapland and Finland belongs to Russia.

2. Sweden, including Norway, Lapland, and part of Finland, extends about one thousand miles in length from north to south, and nearly seven hundred miles in breadth, from east to west.

3. This country is bounded on the east by Russia, on the south by the Baltic sea, and on the north and west by the Northern ocean.

4. Sweden has no large rivers; but its lakes are numerous, and of considerable extent.

5. Sweden Proper contains no very high hills; but Norway and Lapland may rank amongst the most rugged and mountainous countries in the world. The Dofrefield range is said to be the highest in Europe excepting the Alps.

Obs. 1. Norway and Norwegian Lapland formerly belonged to Denmark, but at the peace in 1814 they were annexed to Sweden, in recompense for the aid afforded by the Crown Prince to the allies, in the grand contest with France.

Obs. 2. As those countries lie under the same parallels with the northern and middle parts of Russia, the climate and productions are similar.

Obs. 3. Sweden possesses immense mines of iron and copper, and some also of silver. The copper mines are

exceedingly spacious, and form a sort of subterraneous world, affording habitations for a great number of families. In Norway there are also mines of various metals, and quarries of excellent marble.

Obs. 4. These countries abound in sublime scenery and natural curiosities. On the coast of Norway is that celebrated whirlpool called the Maelstrom, which is so violent that if a ship approaches near it, it is unavoidably drawn in, and shattered to pieces.

Obs. 5. Lapland is a dreary country, being almost entirely a mass of rugged mountains, gloomy valleys, dusky forests, and noisome morasses and lakes. The inhabitants are few in number, and in an uncivilized state. They subsist chiefly on the milk and flesh of their rein-deer; and they make use of these animals to draw their sledges when they travel.

6. The principal cities are Stockholm, the capital, romantically situated on seven rocky islands; Upsal, famous for its university; Gottenburg, a town of considerable trade; Christiana and Bergen, the two last are in Norway.

Questions for examination.

1. WHAT countries does the kingdom of Sweden comprise?

Show them on the map.

2. What is its extent?

3. What are its boundaries?

Show them on the map.

4. Are there any large rivers or lakes?

5. Which are the highest mountains?

Obs. 1. To what crown did Norway formerly belong? When, and for what reason, was it annexed to Sweden?

Obs. 2. What are the climate and productions of those countries?

Obs. 3. What mines do Sweden and Norway contain?

Obs. 4. What is the famous Maelstrom?

Obs. 5. Describe Lapland and its inhabitants.

6. Which are the principal cities of Sweden and Norway?

DENMARK.

1. The kingdom of Denmark consists of the islands of Zealand, Funen, &c. in the Baltic, those of Faro and Iceland in the Northern ocean, with the provinces of Jutland and Holstein on the continent. The king of Denmark also claims the sovereignty of Greenland; but that country is too cold and barren to be inhabited by civilized man.

2. Iceland is also very barren and cold, being situated between 63 and 67 deg. N. lat. It contains about 46,000 square miles, with a scanty population of about 60,000 inhabitants.

3. Iceland is a rugged and mountainous country, abounding in sulphur and subterraneous fires. Mount Hecla, which is nearly a mile in perpendicular height, is a tremendous volcano, although the summit is perpetually covered with snow.

4. Zealand, Funen, Jutland, and Holstein, contain no mountains. There are no considerable rivers in the Danish dominions.

5. The chief towns are Copenhagen, the capital, and Elsinure, both in the island of Zealand.

Obs. 1. Copenhagen is a fine city, with an excellent port, and contains about a hundred thousand inhabitants.

Elsinure is seated on the Sound, a strait which separates Denmark from Sweden. Here all ships entering the Baltic pay a toll.

Obs. 2. The strait between Zealand and Funen is called the Great Belt, and that which separates Funen from the Continent is called the Little Belt.

Questions for examination.

1. Of what countries does the kingdom of Denmark consist?

Show them on the map.

2. Where is Iceland situated?

What is its size and population?

3. Describe Iceland.

Describe Mount Hecla.

4. Does Denmark contain any considerable mountains or rivers?

5. Which are the principal towns in Denmark?

Point them out on the map.

Obs. 1. Describe Copenhagen.

What is its population?

Obs. 2. Where are the straits called the Great Belt and Little Belt?

Point them out on the map.

THE NETHERLANDS;

OR,

KINGDOM OF BELGIUM.

1. This kingdom, which constitutes a new article in geography, consists of the territories of the late republic of the seven United Pro-

vinces, and of the ancient Austrian Netherlands.

Obs. 1. The late republic consisted of the provinces of Holland, Friesland, Groningen, Overyssel, Guelderland, Utrecht, and Zealand, but the whole was commonly called Holland.

Obs. 2. In the year 1794 the French conquered the Austrian Netherlands; and in the commencement of 1795 Pichegru, their general, advancing into the united Provinces, and entering Amsterdam, new modelled the government. These provinces then assumed the name of the Batavian Republic, and was under the influence of France. In the year 1806 they were erected into a kingdom under Louis Buonaparté, and afterwards, in 1810, Louis being compelled by his brother Napoleon to abdicate, they were annexed to the French empire. At the peace of 1814 the whole of the Dutch and Austrian Netherlands was erected into a kingdom, under the Prince of Orange, formerly Stadtholder of the united Provinces.

2. The Netherlands are situated between the 49th and 54th deg. N. lat. and between the 2d and 7th deg. E. long. extending about three hundred and fifty miles in length from north to south, and two hundred and twenty miles in their greatest breadth, from east to west.

3. They are bounded on the north and west by the German or British ocean, on the east by Germany, and on the south by France.

4. The principal rivers of the Netherlands are the Rhine, the Maese, and the Scheldt. The canals are numerous, and in several parts serve for the purpose of travelling, like the high roads in other countries.

5. The northern and western parts of the Netherlands are entirely level, and even in

the eastern and southern parts, there are no very considerable eminences.

6. The climate is temperate, although in the winter the frosts are somewhat severe. The soil is fertile in corn and pasturage.

7. The chief cities are Brussels, the capital, Amsterdam, Antwerp, and Rotterdam; but there are many other large towns.

Obs. 3. Amsterdam is a large city, containing near 300,000 inhabitants. It is situated in a morass, and built upon piles of wood driven into the ground. Like most of the Dutch towns, it has canals running through the principal streets, and bordered with beautiful rows of trees. The Hague, thirty miles from Amsterdam, although only a village, having been till lately the seat of the government and the residence of the principal people, may vie with the finest cities of Europe in extent, as well as in the number and splendour of its palaces, and the beauty of its streets.

Questions for examination.

1. Of what territories do the Netherlands consist?

Show them on the map.

Obs. 1. What provinces form the Dutch republic?

Obs. 2. What changes has this republic lately experienced?

2. What is the extent of the Netherlands?

3. What are their boundaries?

Trace them on the map.

4. Which are the principal rivers?

Trace them on the map.

5. Describe the face of the country.

6. Describe the climate and productions.

7. Which are the chief cities?

Obs. 3. What remarks are to be made on Amsterdam? What remarks are to be made on the Hague?

FRANCE.

1. THE kingdom of France is situated between the 41st and 51st deg. of N. lat. and between the 5th degree west and the 8th of east longitude, extending about 630 miles from north to south, and above 500 miles from east to west.

2. France is bounded on the north by the British channel and the Netherlands, on the west by the bay of Biscay, on the south by the Mediterranean sea and the Pyrenean mountains, which separate it from Spain, and on the east by Germany, Switzerland, and Italy.

3. The principal rivers are the Loire, the Garonne, the Rhone, and the Seine: the canals are numerous: of these the chief is the canal of Languedoc, which opens a communication between the Garonne and the Mediterranean.

4. The only mountains in the interior of France are those of Auvergne; but on the south are the lofty Pyrenees, and its south-eastern frontier is formed by the Alps, which separate it from Italy.

5. The climate of France is various, but in general very salubrious: in the northern provinces the winters are cold; but in the southern parts they are mild: near the shores of the bay of Biscay the weather is often stormy and changeable; but in the interior it is settled and regular.

6. The soil is in general fertile, producing abundance of corn, wine, oil, and of all the necessaries, and most of the luxuries of life.

7. The principal cities of France are Paris, the capital, Lyons, Marseilles, Bourdeaux, Toulouse, Rouen, and Lisle. Brest and Toulon are noted sea-ports.

8. Paris is, next to London, the most considerable city in Europe. Its population has been computed by some at 600,000: others rate it as high as 800,000. The streets are narrow, but the houses are large and lofty, and the public buildings are magnificent. There are also immense libraries, and collections of the works of art.

Obs. France before the revolution, contained twenty-five millions of inhabitants. This country has always been distinguished by the military genius of its people, and its powerful armies. During the space of twenty-five years, France seemed to sway the destinies of Europe. In 1789, the revolution, which expelled the Bourbons, took place. The convulsions which ensued, brought the unfortunate Louis XVI. to the scaffold; and France assumed the republican form of government. The French afterwards carried on with astonishing success, a most bloody war against all the powers of Europe. In 1799, Napoleon Buonaparté, a victorious general, seized on the supreme power; and in 1804 was crowned emperor of France and king of Italy. In a series of successful wars, he nearly conquered all Europe; but his insatiable ambition caused his ruin. In 1812, his grand army was destroyed by the inclemency of the weather in Russia; and after a series of disasters, he was compelled, in 1814, to abdicate the thrones of France and Italy, and to retire to the island of Elba. Louis XVIIIth. ascended the throne of France, and a general peace was established throughout Europe. In the following year 1815, Napoleon, with about a thousand followers, re-entered France; and the army espous-

ing his cause, he again seized on the sovereignty. But being defeated at Waterloo on the 18th of June, the same year, by the duke of Wellington, and the Prussian general prince Blucher, he was obliged to throw himself into the hands of the British government, and was sent to the island of St Helena. In consequence of these events, Louis XVIIIth. was restored, and peace was re-established in Europe.

9. The island of Corsica, in the Mediterranean, belongs to France. It is of a considerable extent; but mountainous and rugged. Its chief town is Bastia. Ajaccio, a small town in this island, is noted for being the birth-place of the late emperor Napoleon.

Questions for examination.

1. WHAT is the situation and extent of France?

2. What are its boundaries?

Show them on the map.

3. Which are the principal rivers?

Trace them on the map.

4. What mountains are there in France?

5. Describe the climate of France.

6. Describe the soil and productions.

7. Which are the principal cities?

8. What is the population of Paris?

Are the streets broad or narrow?

Are the houses low or lofty?

Obs. What is to be observed of France?

9. Is the island of Corsica a level or hilly country?

For what is Ajaccio noted?

SWITZERLAND.

1. SWITZERLAND is situated between the 46th and 48th deg. of N. lat. and between the 6th and 11th deg. of E. long. extending about two hundred and sixty miles in length from east to west, and above one hundred and twenty miles in breadth from north to south.

2. This country is bounded by France on the west, by Italy on the south, by Tirol on the east, and by Germany on the north.

3. Switzerland is divided into thirteen cantons; some of them catholic, the others protestant. The catholic cantons are Lucerne, Underwalden, Uri, Schweitz, Friburg, Zug and Soleure. The protestant cantons are Berne, Basil, Zurich, and Schaffhausen. In the cantons of Glaris and Appenzel, the two religions are equally established. All these cantons form a federate republic. There are several other small districts which are subject to the Swiss.

4. The Rhine and the Rhone, two of the most considerable rivers in Europe, have their sources in the mountains of Switzerland.

5 There are many lakes, the largest of which are those of Constance, Neufchatel, Zurich, and Geneva, all of them noted for the romantic beauties of their environs.

6. Switzerland being situated upon the Alps, is one of the most mountainous countries in the world. Mont Blanc and Mount

St. Gothard, are the highest mountains in Europe.

7. The principal cities are Berne, Basil, Zurich, Zug, and Lausanne. Geneva is a large and fine city in alliance with the Swiss cantons.

8. The Swiss are distinguished for the simplicity of their manners, as well as for their love of liberty; and their country is admired for its picturesque scenery.

Questions for examination.

1. WHAT is the situation and extent of Switzerland?

2. What are its boundaries?

Show them on the map.

3. How is Switzerland divided?

4. Which are the principal rivers?

Trace them on the map.

5. Which are the principal lakes?

6. Is Switzerland a level or a mountainous country?

Which are the highest mountains?

7. Which are the principal cities?

8. What is the character of the Swiss?

For what is Switzerland admired?

GERMANY.

1. GERMANY is situated between the 47th and 55th deg. of N. lat. and between the 6th and 18th deg. of E. long. extending five hun-

dred and fifty miles from north to south, and about as many from west to east.

2. This country is bounded by Denmark and the Baltic sea on the north, by Poland and Hungary on the east, by Italy and Switzerland on the south, and on the west by France and the Netherlands.

3. Germany is divided into a number of states under the titles of kingdoms, electorates, duchies, principalities, marquisates, bishoprics, &c. Almost all the German princes, of whom there are above two hundred, are absolute sovereigns in their own dominions. There are also a number of free cities, which are sovereign states.

Obs. Hanover, one of the principal provinces in the north-west of Germany, belongs to the crown of England, and is governed by a regency.

4. The kings of Great-Britain, Prussia, and Saxony, are the principal potentates in the north of Germany; and the kings of Bavaria and Wirtemberg, and the emperor of Austria, are the most considerable in the south.

5. The Germanic constitution is too complex to be explained in this elementary treatise. But the whole of Germany may now be considered as under the control of Austria and Prussia.

6. The principal rivers of Germany are the Danube, the Rhine, the Elbe, and the Oder.

7. There are several mountainous tracts in various parts of the country. The highest are those of the Tirol and the ridges which

separate Saxony, Moravia, and Bavaria, from Bohemia.

8. The chief cities of Germany are Vienna, the metropolis of the Austrian empire; Berlin, the residence of the king of Prussia; Dresden, the capital of Saxony; Munich, the capital of Bavaria; and Hamburg, which was one of the most commercial cities of Europe, before it suffered so greatly from the French in the late war.

Questions for examination.

1. WHAT are the situation and extent of Germany?

2. What are its boundaries?

Show them on the map.

3. How is Germany divided?

Obs. To whom does Hanover belong?

4. Which are the chief potentates of Germany?

5. Under whose control is Germany?

6. Which are the principal rivers of Germany?

Trace them on the map.

7. Which are the highest mountains?

8. Which are the principal cities of Germany?

PRUSSIA.

1. BESIDES the kingdom properly so called, the Prussian dominions lie in various divisions of Germany and Poland, besides the

small principality of Neufchatel in Switzerland. It is therefore difficult to bring them into one point of view in regard to extent and situation. They may however be considered as lying nearly between the 51st and 55th deg. of N. lat. and between the 12th and 23d deg. of E. long. extending about four hundred miles in length from west to east, and two hundred miles in breadth from north to south.

2. The principal divisions are Royal and Ducal Prussia, the former on the western, the latter on the eastern side of the Vistula; Brandenburg and Silesia.

3. The principal rivers are the Vistula, the Pregel, the Elbe, and the Oder: the two last have already been mentioned in speaking of Germany.

4. Prussia is a level country, without any remarkable mountains.

5. The principal cities are Berlin, the capital, Konigsberg, and Breslaw. Magdebourg is also a large town and exceedingly strong fortress.

Obs. By the partition of Poland, Prussia acquired a considerable extent of territory, and nearly three millions of subjects; and by the arrangements of the congress at Vienna in 1814, this kingdom was further aggrandized by the acquisition of a part of Saxony.

Questions for examination.

1. WHAT is the situation and extent of Prussia?

2. Which are its principal divisions?

3. Which are the largest rivers?

Trace them on the map.

4. Is Prussia a level or a mountainous country?

5. Which are the chief cities?

Obs. By what events has Prussia been aggrandized?

POLAND.

1. THIS ancient kingdom was in 1793 divided by Russia, Austria, and Prussia, in nearly the proportion of two-thirds to Russia, one-sixth to Austria, and one-sixth to Prussia.

2. The principal rivers of Russian Poland are the Niemen and the Dnieper.

3. The country is perfectly level, without any mountain or even any considerable hill. It is fertile in corn and pasturage, but in many places incumbered with woods and morasses.

4. The principal cities are Warsaw and Grodno.

Obs. Warsaw was the capital of the kingdom before the partition.

Questions for examination.

1. WHEN was Poland divided, and between what powers?

2. Which are the principal rivers?

3. Are there any mountains in Poland? In what is it fertile?

4. Which are the principal cities?

Obs. What was Warsaw?

THE AUSTRIAN EMPIRE.

1. This powerful empire is situated between the 45th and 52d deg. of N. lat. and between the 9th and 26th deg. of E. long. being about seven hundred and forty miles in length from east to west, and not less than three hundred and ninety in its greatest breadth from north to south.

2. It is bounded on the east by Russian Poland, on the north by Poland and the Prussian dominions, on the west by different German states and by Switzerland and Piedmont, and on the south by the Italian states and European Turkey.

3. The principal divisions are Austria, Moravia, the kingdom of Bohemia, the kingdom of Hungary, part of Poland, Transylvania, Slavonia, Crotia, part of Dalmatia, the Tyrol, and Lombardy, including the late Venetian territories.

4. The principal rivers are the Danube, the Drave, the Save, and the Teiss.

Obs. 1. The Danube pervades the Austrian empire in its whole length from N. W. to S. E. and affords it a very extensive inland navigation.

5. The loftiest mountains are the Alps, the Tyrolese, and the Carpathian mountains.

6. The chief cities of the Austrian empire are Vienna, the capital, Prague, Presburg, Cracow, Venice, and Milan.

Obs. 2. By the partition of Poland in 1793, Austria acquired about one-sixth of that country, and above four millions of subjects. In the late wars with France, she lost Belgium, but acquired the Venetian territories. Austria is now a compact and powerful empire.

Questions for examination.

1. WHAT is the situation and extent of the Austrian empire?
2. How is it bounded?
3. Which are the principal divisions? Show their situation on the map.
4. Which are the principal rivers? Trace them on the map.

Obs. 1. What is to be observed of the Danube?

5. Which are the loftiest mountains?
6. Which are the chief cities?

Obs. 2. What aggrandizements has Austria lately received? What has she lost, and what has she gained in the late wars?

EUROPEAN TURKEY.

1. The Turkish dominions in Europe are situated between 36½ and 49 degrees of north latitude, and between 17 and 32 deg. E. long. extending eight hundred and sixty miles in length from north to south, and about six hundred and seventy in breadth from east to west.

2. European Turkey is bounded by the Black Sea, the Propontis, the Hellespont, and

the Archipelago on the east, by the Russian and Austrian dominions on the north, by the Mediterranean sea on the south, and by the Ionian sea, the Adriatic gulph, and the Austrian territories on the west.

3. This extensive country is divided into several provinces. The southern part is the ancient Greece, so celebrated in history, and once the finest country in the world, but now in a depressed and almost desolate state, owing to the baneful influence of the Mahommedan religion, and the despotism of the Turkish government.

4. The principal rivers are the Danube, the Save, the Pruth, and the Niester.

5. European Turkey contains a great number of mountains: of these the most noted are Pindus and Olympus, celebrated in the Grecian fables; Parnassus, consecrated to the muses; Hæmus, often mentioned by the poets; and Athos, commonly called Monte Santo, formerly a favourite retreat of philosophers, and now covered with the habitations of no less than six thousand monks and hermits.

6. The principal cities are Constantinople, the capital of the Turkish empire, Adrianople, and Salonichi, the ancient Thessalonica. The most celebrated cities of ancient Greece are now in ruins, and almost without inhabitants. Athens is now only a poor and ruinous place; Corinth is almost desolate; and the place

where Lacedæmon stood can scarcely be ascertained.

Obs. Constantinople possesses a commanding and picturesque situation, at the junction of the Bosphorus and the Propontis. It has an excellent harbour, and is one of the largest and most populous cities of Europe; but the houses are mean, and the streets narrow.

7. The Turkish islands are numerous, and all of them celebrated in history and poetry. The principal are Rhodes; Candia, the ancient Crete; Cyprus, Lemnos, Metelin, (anciently called Lesbos) and Delos; but there are many others that are famous in classic lore.

Questions for examination.

1. WHAT are the situation and extent of European Turkey?

2. What are its boundaries?

Show them on the map.

3. What is the state of ancient Greece?

Show its situation on the map.

4. Which are the principal rivers of European Turkey?

Trace them on the map.

5. Which are the most noted mountains?

6. Which are the principal cities of European Turkey?

In what state are Athens, Corinth, and Lacedæmon?

Obs. What is to be observed of Constantinople?

7. Which are the chief Turkish islands?

ITALY.

1. ITALY is situated between 37° 40′ and 47 deg. N. lat. and between 6°½ and 18° 20′ E. long. It extends about seven hundred miles in length from N. W. to S. E. but its breadth is very irregular, and indeed the singularity of its form renders it extremely difficult to give a just statement of its dimensions.

2. Nature has in a great measure fixed the boundaries of Italy. On the east it has the Adriatic sea or gulph of Venice, and on the south and south-west the Mediterranean, on the north and north-west it is bounded by the Alps, which separate it from Switzerland and France.

3. This country is divided into Lombardy, including the late Venetian territory, Piedmont, Genoa, Parma, Tuscany, the Papal dominions, and the kingdom of Naples.

4. The principal rivers are the Po and the Tiber.

5. There are several lakes, among which those of Maggiore, Como, and Garda, are celebrated for their picturesque scenery. The Trasimene lake is famous for the signal victory which Hannibal gained over the Romans.

6. The mountains are the Alps, on the northern border; the Appennines, which run almost the whole length of Italy; and Vesuvius, a celebrated volcano near Naples.

7. The principal cities of Italy are Rome, Naples, Turin, Milan, Venice, Parma, and Genoa.

Obs. 1. Rome, once the mistress of the world, has been for many ages in a state of decay; but during the last three centuries it has somewhat revived. In 1787 Rome was supposed to contain 160,000 inhabitants. It has suffered greatly from the French during the late wars; and its population must in consequence be somewhat diminished. Naples is a large and very populous city, containing near half a million of inhabitants.

8. The kingdom of Naples comprises all the south of Italy, and contains about seven millions of inhabitants.

Obs. 2. This kingdom being conquered by the French in the late war, was given by the emperor Napoleon to his brother Joseph, and afterwards to Murat, his brother-in-law. But in 1815, Murat having rashly attempted the conquest of all Italy, was expelled; and the former monarch, Ferdinand IVth. was restored to the throne.

9. The principal Italian islands are Sicily and Sardinia.

10. Sicily is an exceedingly pleasant and fertile island. In the middle is Mount Etna, the most celebrated volcano in the world. It has sometimes thrown its ashes to the distance of eighty miles. Sicily is separated from Italy by the Strait of Messina, which was famous for the Scylla and Charybdis of the ancients, the former a rock, the latter a whirlpool. This island belongs to the king of Naples, to whom it served as an asylum while Naples was occupied by the French. The chief cities are Palermo, Messina, and Syracuse: the last of which was once famous for its wealth and magnificence.

11. Sardinia is a large but poor island, which, together with Savoy, Piedmont, &c. in Italy, forms a kingdom, of which Turin in Piedmont is the capital. In the late wars, the king of Sardinia was expelled by the French from his continental dominions, but in 1814 he was restored to his ancient possessions. Cagliari is the chief town of Sardinia. Corsica is properly an Italian island; but it belongs to France, and has been noticed in the description of that country.

12. The small but important island of Malta, lies about sixty miles to the south of Sicily. It was formerly possessed by the knights of St. John of Jerusalem, but now it belongs to Great-Britain. It is remarkable for its fine port of Valetta, and for the strength of its fortifications.

Obs. 3. Italy, when united under the Roman power, conquered the best parts of the world. If it were again united, it would be one of the most powerful states of Europe.

Questions for examination.

1. WHAT is the situation of Italy?
2. What are its boundaries?
3. How is it divided?
4. Which are the chief rivers?

Trace them on the map.

5. Which are the principal lakes?
6. Which are the principal mountains?
7. Which are the chief cities?

Obs. 1. What is to be observed of Rome? of Naples?

8. What is the situation and population of the kingdom of Naples?

Obs. 2. Repeat the substance of this observation?

9. Which are the principal Italian islands?
Show them on the map.
10. Describe Sicily.
What is Mount Etna?
For what is the Strait of Messina celebrated?
Which are the principal cities?
11. Describe Sardinia.
12. Where is Malta?
Show it on the map.
For what is Malta noted?

Obs. 3. What of Italy when under the Roman power?

SPAIN.

1. SPAIN is situated between the 36th and 44th deg. of N. lat. and between 3° 10′ E. and 9° 12′ W. long. extending about five hundred and fifty miles from north to south, and five hundred and forty from east to west.

2. The boundaries of Spain, except on the side of Portugal, are like those of Italy, marked out by nature. On the north it has the Bay of Biscay, and the Pyrenean mountains, on the east and south the Mediterranean sea, and on the west the kingdom of Portugal and the Atlantic ocean.

3. This kingdom is divided into fourteen districts or provinces. Many parts of the country are mountainous and barren; but others, particularly Andalusia, Grenada, and Murcia, may vie with the most fertile tracts in Europe.

4. The principal rivers are the Douro, the Ebro, the Tagus, the Guadiana, and the Guadalquiver.

5. Besides the Pyrenees, on the northern frontier, the other mountains of Spain are too numerous to particularize in this compendium. Of these the most remarkable is Mount Serrat, the residence of numerous monks and hermits. But that which is the most interesting to an Englishman, is Mount Calpe, now called the rock of Gibraltar, and in ancient times one of the pillars of Hercules, the other being Mount Abyla, lying opposite to it, in Africa.

6. The principal cities of Spain are Madrid, the capital, Seville, Granada, Cadiz, Saragossa, Salamanca, Toledo, and Valladolid. The fortress of Gibraltar, in the south of Spain, belongs to Great-Britain; and is so strong by nature and art as to be esteemed impregnable.

Obs. Spain possesses a most commanding situation, and her American colonies are exceedingly extensive and valuable. But notwithstanding these natural advantages, a long series of bad policy has rendered this country far inferior to many others, in wealth and population.

7. The principal islands near Spain are Majorca, Minorca, and Ivica, called the Balearic isles.

Questions for examination.

1. WHAT is the situation and extent of Spain?

2. What are its boundaries?

3. How is it divided?

4. Which are the principal rivers?
Trace them on the map.

5. Which are the most remarkable mountains?

6. Which are the principal cities of Spain?
What is to be observed of Gibraltar?

Obs. What is to be observed in general of Spain?

7. What noted islands are near Spain?

PORTUGAL.

1. PORTUGAL lies between the 37th and 42d deg. of N. lat. and between 7 and 9½ deg. of W. long. being about three hundred and fifty miles in length from north to south, and about one hundred and thirty miles in its greatest breadth from east to west.

2. This kingdom is bounded on the north and east by Spain, and on the south and west by the Atlantic ocean.

3. The principal rivers are the Tagus and the Douro, both of which running from Spain intersect Portugal.

4. The mountains are numerous but not of very great elevation: the highest are the Sierra d' Estrella, and the ridge which separates the provinces of Alentejo and Algarva.

5. The principal cities of Portugal are Lisbon, the capital, and Oporto, noted for its exports of the red wine called Port.

Obs. Lisbon stands on the river Tagus, in a most beautiful and commanding situation, and is one of the finest ports in Europe. In 1755 this city was almost totally destroyed by an earthquake, but has since been rebuilt in a more elegant manner.

6. The island of Goa in the East Indies, Mosambique and the Cape Verde islands, the former on the eastern, the latter on the western coast of Africa, belong to Portugal; as do also the Azores, situated at almost an equal distance between Europe and America; and the island of Madeira, famous for its excellent wine. But the chief of the Portuguese colonies is the extensive and rich country of Brazil, in South America, to which the court of Portugal retired in 1809, when the French approached Lisbon.

Questions for examination.

1. WHAT are the situation and extent of Portugal?

2. What are its boundaries?

3. Which are the principal rivers?

Trace them on the map.

4. Which are the most remarkable mountains?

5. Which are the principal cities of Portugal?

Obs. What is to be observed of Lisbon?

6. What islands and colonies belong to Portugal?

UNITED KINGDOM

OF

GREAT-BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

1. THE island of Great-Britain is situated between 50° and 58° 4′ N. lat. and between 1° 50′ E. and 5° 40′ W. long. extending about five hundred and sixty miles in a direct line from north to south, and about two hundred and ninety miles in its greatest breadth from east to west.

2. It comprises three grand divisions, England, Wales, and Scotland; and each of these is subdivided into a number of counties or shires.

3. England contains forty shires or counties, situated in the following order from south to north.

Counties.	*Chief Towns.*
Cornwall	Launceston
Devonshire	Exeter
Somersetshire	Wells
Dorsetshire	Dorchester
Wiltshire	Salisbury
Hampshire	Winchester
Berkshire	Reading
Sussex	Chichester
Surry	Guildford
Kent	Canterbury
Middlesex	London
Hertfordshire	Hertford
Essex	Chelmsford
Suffolk	Bury
Norfolk	Norwich
Cambridgesh.	Cambridge
Huntingdonsh.	Huntingdon
Bedfordshire	Bedford
Buckinghamsh.	Aylesbury
Northamptons.	Northampton
Oxfordshire	Oxford
Gloucestershire	Gloucester
Monmouthsh.	Monmouth
Herefordshire	Hereford
Worcestershire	Worcester
Warwickshire	Warwick
Staffordshire	Stafford
Leicestershire	Leicester
Rutland	Oakham
Lincolnshire	Lincoln

BRITISH ISLES
ORKNEY ISLES
Mainland
Pentland Firth
Duncansby Hd
Butt of Lewis
C. Wrath
Flannel Is
Barra
Rona Is
St Kilda
HEBRIDES OR WESTERN ISLES
Lewis
Harris
Skye
Rum I.
Barra
Col
Tiree I.
Colonsa
Oronsa
Ila I.
Mull
Inverness
Aberdeen
Old Aberdeen
Dee R.
Esk R.
Montrose
Dundee
Tay R.
Perth
Firth of Forth
St Andrews
St Abbs Hd
EDINBURGH
Berwick
Holy I.
Coquet I.
Glasgow
Ayr
Dumfries
Girvan
Merse
Newcastle
Shields
Sunderland
Durham
Hartlepool
Carlisle
Solway Firth
Whitehaven
Kendal
Scarborough
Flamboro' Hd
Bridlington
York
Lancaster
Isle Man
IRISH SEA
Preston
Leeds
Liverpool
Manchester
Sheffield
Grimsby
Spurn Hd
Humber
Gainsboro'
Lincoln
Boston
Derby
Nottingham
Grantham
Chester
St Asaph
Bangor
Holyhead
Anglesea
Caernarvon
Barmouth
Cardigan B.
Aberystwith
Montgomery
Radnor
Hereford
Worcester
Warwick
Birmingham
Coventry
Lichfield
Stafford
Leicester
Oakham
Peterborough
Cambridge
Ely
Lynn
Norwich
Yarmouth
Lowestoft
Harwich
Ipswich
Bedford
Buckingham
Oxford
Gloucester
Cheltenham
Monmouth
Brecon
Llandaff
Cardiff
Bristol
Bath
Wells
Salisbury
Winchester
Chichester
Arundel
Lewes
Hastings
Rye
Dover
Deal
Canterbury
Maidstone
Rochester
Chatham
Sheerness
Margate
Thames M.
LONDON
Windsor
Reading
Guildford
Kingston
Hampton Court
Uxbridge
Isle of Wight
Cowes
Portsmouth
Southampton
Christchurch
Poole
Dorchester
Weymouth
Portland
Bridport
Lyme
Sidmouth
Exeter
Tiverton
Barnstaple
Bideford
Ilfracombe
Taunton
Bridgewater
Minehead
Hartland Pt
Lundy I.
BRISTOL CHANNEL
Milford H.
Pembroke
Haverfordwest
Tenby
Carmarthen
Swansea
Neath
Llanelly
Cardiff
Brecon
Monmouth
Ross
Gloucester
Worcester
Tewkesbury
Evesham
Warwick
Stratford
Coventry
Lichfield
Tamworth
Derby
Nottingham
Leicester
Oakham
Stamford
Grantham
Boston
Lincoln
Gainsboro'
Grimsby
Spurn Hd
Flamboro' Hd
Bridlington
Scarborough
Whitby
Durham
Sunderland
Shields
Newcastle
Morpeth
Berwick
Coquet I.
Holy I.
Farne Is
Dunstanburgh Castle
Alnwick
Wooler
Cheviot
Jedburgh
Kelso
Melrose
Selkirk
Hawick
Langholm
Annan
Dumfries
Kirkcudbright
Wigtown
Whithorn
Stranraer
Portpatrick
Mull of Galloway
Girvan
Ayr
Irvine
Kilmarnock
Paisley
Glasgow
Dumbarton
Greenock
Port Glasgow
Rothesay
Arran
Ailsa Craig
Campbeltown
Kintyre
Islay
Jura
Colonsa
Oronsa
Mull
Tiree I.
Coll
Rum I.
Skye
Harris
Lewis
Butt of Lewis
Stornoway
Loch Maree
Loch Broom
Ullapool
Loch Inver
Tongue
Cape Wrath
Dunnet Hd
Pentland Firth
Thurso
Wick
Kyle
Duncansby Hd
Kirkwall
Stromness
Mainland
Hoy I.
Stromness
Westra
Vth Rona's Hoha
Sth Ronaldsha
Fair I.
Shetland Is
Yell
Unst
Fetlar
Whalsey
Mainland
Brassey
Fair I.
2 Long. W.
NORTH SEA
ATLANTIC OCEAN
IRISH SEA
ST GEORGE'S CHANNEL
BRISTOL CHANNEL
BRITISH CHANNEL
FRANCE
Dublin
DUBLIN B.
Howth
Drogheda
Dundalk
Dundalk B.
Carlingford
Newry
Armagh
Down
Patrick
Belfast
Carrickfergus
Donaghadee
Strangford
Lough Neagh
Londonderry
Lough Foyle
Inishowen
Malin Hd
Donegal
Donegal B.
Sligo
Killala
Broad Haven
Erris Hd
Clew B.
Achill I.
Clare I.
Clare
Castlebar
Galway
Galway B.
Arran Is
Aran Is
Inishmore
Inishmaan
Inishshark
Slyne Hd
Kilkieran B.
Roundstone B.
Roundstone
Clifden
Ballynakill Harbour
Killary Harbour
Westport
Clew B.
Achill I.
Blacksod B.
Broad Haven
Erris Hd
Inishkea Is
Inishglora
Inishbofin
Inishturk
Clare I.
Clare
Ennis
Kilrush
Loop Hd
Limerick
Newcastle
Cashel
New Ross
Clonmel
Carlow
Old Leighlin
Kilkenny
Wicklow
Wexford
Wexford H.
Waterford
Tramore
Dungarvan
Youghall
Youghall B.
Ardmore Hd
Tralee
Tralee B.
Dingle B.
Dingle
Valentia I.
Valentia Harbour
Killarney
Lough Leane
Mallow
Lismore
Cork
Kinsale
Kinsale Hd
Old Head of Kinsale
Bandon
Bandon R.
Courtmacsherry B.
Courtmacsherry
Clonakilty
Clonakilty B.
Bantry
Bantry B.
Dursey I.
Dursey Sd
Crookhaven
Mizen Hd
Skull
Skull Harbour
Sherkin I.
Baltimore
Baltimore B.
Cape Clear
Fastnet Rock
Fastnet Hd
Sheep's Head
Sheep's Head B.
Galley Hd
Kinsale
Cork
Youghall
Youghall B.
Ardmore Hd
Dungarvan
Waterford
Waterford H.
Wexford
Wexford H.
Tuskar Rock
Arklow
Wicklow
Carlow
Old Leighlin
Kilkenny
Ennis
Limerick
Loop Hd
Kilrush
Clare I.
Clare
Galway
Galway B.
Arran Is
Aran Is
Inishmore
Inishmaan
Inishshark
Slyne Hd
Kilkieran B.
Roundstone B.
Roundstone
Clifden
Ballynakill Harbour
Killary Harbour
Westport
Clew B.
Achill I.
Blacksod B.
Broad Haven
Erris Hd
Inishkea Is
Inishglora
Inishbofin
Inishturk
Lough Foyle
Inishowen
Malin Hd
Donegal
Donegal B.
Sligo
Killala
Broad Haven
Erris Hd
Clew B.
Achill I.
Blacksod B.

Counties.	*Chief Towns.*	*Counties.*	*Chief Towns.*
Nottinghamsh.	Nottingham	Yorkshire	York
Derbyshire	Derby	Westmoreland	Appleby
Shropshire	Shrewsbury	Cumberland	Carlisle
Cheshire	Chester	Durham	Durham
Lancashire	Lancaster	Northumberland	Newcastle.

4. The principal rivers of England are the Severn, the Thames, the Humber, the Trent, and the Mersey.

Obs. The Humber is a wide estuary, formed by the junction of the Trent and the Ouse.

5. The principal lakes are those of Cumberland and Westmoreland, which are celebrated for their picturesque beauties.

6. England contains no very high mountains: the loftiest hills are those of Wharnside, Ingleborough, and Pennigant, in Yorkshire; Pendle, in Lancashire; and Skiddaw and Helwellyn, in Cumberland. The Cheviot hills in Northumberland, those of the Peak in Derbyshire, the Malvern hills, &c. are also of a considerable height.

7. London, the metropolis of the British empire, is finely situated on the Thames. It contains about a million of inhabitants, and is the most commercial and opulent city in the world.

8. The other chief mercantile towns are Liverpool, Bristol, Hull, Newcastle, Yarmouth, and Falmouth.

9. The dock-yards, &c. for the navy, are at Portsmouth, Plymouth, and Chatham; and in these places most of the ships of war are built.

10. The ancient cities of Canterbury and York are archbishoprics. Oxford and Cambridge are famous for their universities.

11. Manchester is noted for its cotton manufactures, Leeds for woollen-cloths, Birmingham and Sheffield for plated goods, cutlery, and all kinds of hardware.

12. WALES comprises the twelve following counties or shires:

Counties.	*Chief Towns.*	*Counties.*	*Chief Towns.*
Carmarthensh.	Carmarthen	Merionethshire	Harlech
Cardiganshire	Cardigan	Montgomerys.	Montgomery
Pembrokeshire	Pembroke	Flintshire	Flint
Glamorgansh.	Cardiff	Denbighshire	Denbigh
Brecknocksh...	Brecknock	Caernarvonsh.	Caernarvon
Radnorshire ...	Radnor	Anglesea	Beaumaris.

Obs. Anglesea is an island separated from the rest of Wales by a narrow strait. From Holyhead, in this island, packets sail for Dublin.

13. Wales is a very mountainous country. The principal mountains are Snowdon, Plinlimmon, and Cader Idris. Snowdon is the most lofty, and is, according to Pennant, 3568 feet in perpendicular height.

14. SCOTLAND, the northern division of Great-Britain, is subdivided into thirty-three counties, viz.

Counties.	*Chief Towns.*	*Counties.*	*Chief Towns.*
Edinburgh	Edinburgh	Kirkcudbright	Kirkcudbright
Haddington	Dunbar	Ayr	Ayr
Merse	Dunse	Dumbarton	Dumbarton
Roxburgh	Jedburgh	Bute and Caithness	Rothsay
Selkirk	Selkirk	Renfrew	Renfrew
Peebles	Peebles	Stirling	Stirling
Lanerk	Glasgow	Linlithgow	Linlithgow
Dumfries	Dumfries	Argyle	Inverary
Wigtown	Wigtown		

Counties.	*Chief Towns.*
Perth	Perth
Kincardine	Bervie
Aberdeen	Aberdeen
Inverness	Inverness
Nairne and Cromartie	Nairne and Cromartie
Fife	St. Andrews
Forfar	Montrose
Bamff	Bamff
Sutherland	Strathy
Clacmannan and Kinross	Clacmannan and Kinross
Ross	Tayne
Elgin	Elgin
Orkney	Kirkwall.

Obs. The shire of Orkney is composed of the Orkney and Shetland islands, lying to the north of Scotland.

15. The principal rivers are the Forth, the Tay, and the Dee.

The most considerable lakes are Loch Tay, Loch Lomond, and Loch Ness.

16. Scotland is a mountainous country, and the climate, especially in the Highlands, is rainy and cold. The highest mountains are Ben Nevis and Ben Lomond.

17. The principal towns in Scotland are Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Aberdeen.

18. The population of Scotland amounts to more than two millions and a half; and the inhabitants are a brave, hardy, temperate, and ingenious race of people.

19. IRELAND is an island situated to the west of England, between 51° and 55½ deg. N. lat. and between 6° and 10° 50′ W. long. being about two hundred and eighty-five miles in length from north to south, and one hundred and sixty miles in its greatest breadth from east to west.

20. Ireland is divided into four provinces, Leinster in the east, Munster in the south, Connaught in the west, and Ulster in the

north: these are subdivided into thirty-two counties.

Leinster contains

Counties.	*Chief Towns.*	*Counties.*	*Chief Towns.*
Dublin	Dublin	West Meath	Mullingar
Louth	Drogheda	King's County	Philipstown
Wicklow	Wicklow	Queen's Count.	Maryborough
Wexford	Wexford	Kilkenny	Kilkenny
Longford	Longford	Kildare	Naas & Athey
East Meath	Trim	Carlow	Carlow

Munster contains

Counties.	*Chief Towns.*	*Counties.*	*Chief Towns.*
Clare	Ennis	Limerick	Limerick
Cork	Cork	Tipperary	Clonmel
Kerry	Tralee	Waterford	Waterford

Connaught contains

Counties.	*Chief Towns.*	*Counties.*	*Chief Towns.*
Leitrim	Leitrim	Sligo	Sligo
Roscommon	Roscommon	Galway	Galway
Mayo	Ballinrobe		

Ulster contains

Counties.	*Chief Towns.*	*Counties.*	*Chief Towns.*
Down	Downpatrick	Londonderry	Derry
Armagh	Armagh	Tyrone	Omagh
Monaghan	Monaghan	Fermanagh	Inniskilling
Cavan	Cavan	Donegal	Lifford.
Antrim	Carrickfergus		

Obs. It will not be improper that the pupil should peruse the names of these subdivisions, or counties of England, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland, until they be well fixed in his memory.

21. The principal rivers of Ireland are the Shannon, the Blackwater, the Boyne, and the Liffey.

Obs. The Boyne is celebrated for a victory, obtained by William III. king of England and prince of Orange, over James II. July 1, 1690.

22. The lakes, or loughs, are numerous: among these Lough Neagh is the largest

the Lake of Killarney is celebrated for its romantic beauties.

23. The loftiest mountain in Ireland is Slieu Denard, the perpendicular height of which is calculated at 3168 feet.

24. The principal towns are Dublin, Cork, Limerick, Wexford, Waterford, and Belfast.

25. The Irish are an active, courageous, and ingenious race, but not so frugal and temperate as the Scotch. The population amounts to about five millions.

26. The smaller British islands are those of Scilly, opposite to the Land's-End in Cornwall; Anglesea, near the coast of Wales; the Isle of Man, in the Irish sea; the Hebrides, or rather Hebudes, to the west of Scotland; and the Orkney and Shetland islands, to the north of Scotland, which extend so far as to 61 degrees of north latitude. Guernsey, Jersey, &c. near the coast of France, belong also to Great-Britain.

27. The population of the United Kingdom of Great-Britain and Ireland, amounts to eighteen millions; and that of the British possessions in India is, by the most moderate computation, twenty-five millions: if to these we add the inhabitants of other settlements, there appears to be nearly fifty millions of subjects under the British sceptre.

Obs. Great-Britain is the undisputed mistress of the seas; and her naval power is an overmatch for that of all the rest of the world. In respect of manufactures, commerce, and wealth, she is unequalled by any other coun-

try. All these advantages are derived from her insular situation, and the excellence of her political constitution.

Questions for examination.

Obs. The Examination for the United Kingdom, as well as the Description, may be divided into three lessons.

LESSON 1.

1. WHAT are the situation and extent of Great-Britain?

2. Which are the grand divisions?
Show them on the map.

3. Which are the subdivisions, or counties, of England?

4. Which are the principal rivers?
Trace them on the map.

Obs. What is the Humber?

5. Which are the principal lakes?

6. Which are the highest mountains?

7. What is to be observed of London?

8. Which are the other great mercantile towns?

9. What is to be observed of Portsmouth, Plymouth, and Chatham?

10. Which are the universities and archbishoprics?

11. For what are Manchester, Leeds, Sheffield, and Birmingham noted?

12. Into how many counties is Wales divided?

Obs. What is Anglesea?

13. Which are the highest mountains in Wales?

LESSON 2.

14. How is Scotland divided?

Obs. How is the shire of Orkney composed?

15. Which are the principal rivers and lakes?

16. Describe the climate of Scotland.

Which are the highest mountains?

17. Which are the principal towns in Scotland?

18. What is the population of Scotland, and the character of its inhabitants?

LESSON 3.

19. What are the situation and extent of Ireland?

20. How is Ireland divided and subdivided?

21. Which are the principal rivers of Ireland?

Trace them on the map.

Obs. For what is the Boyne celebrated?

22. Which are the principal lakes?

23. Which is the loftiest mountain?

24. Which are the principal towns in Ireland?

25. What is the population of Ireland, and the character of its inhabitants?

26. Which are the smaller British islands?

27. What is the population of the United Kingdom, and of the whole British Empire?

Obs. What is to be observed in general of Great-Britain?

GENERAL VIEW OF EUROPE.

Countries.	*Chief Cities.*	*Thousands of Squ. Miles.*	*Millions of Inhabitants.*	*Religion.*	*Government.*
Russia	Petersburg	1200	33	Greek Ch.	Mon.
Sweden, including Norway & Lapland	Stockholm	442	5	Lutheran	Mon.
Great-Britain & Ireland	London ...	112	18	Protestant	Limit. Mon.
France.....	Paris	160	24	Catholic...	Limit. Mon.
Netherlands with Belgium	Brussels ...	19	6	Catholic & Calvinist	Mon.
Denmark.....	Copenhagen	13	2	Lutheran	Mon.
Prussia.....	Berlin	52	9	Lutheran	Mon.
Poland.....	Warsaw ...	22	4	Catholic...	Mon.
Austrian Dominions	Vienna.....	224	29	Catholic...	Mon.
Saxony.....	Dresden ...	8	2	Lutheran	Mon.
Hanover	Hanover ...	4	2	Lutheran	Mon.
Wirtemberg ...	Stutgard ...	7	5	Lutheran	Mon.
Bavaria	Munich ...	9	6	Catholic...	Mon.
Switzerland.....	Berne	14	2½	Cath.&Cal.	Repub.
Spain	Madrid.....	150	11	Catholic...	Mon.
Portugal	Lisbon	32	3	Catholic...	Mon.
Italy.....	Rome	117	18	Catholic...	Mon.
Turkey in Europe	Constantinople ...	181	8	Mahometanism	Mon.

ASIA
EUROPE
RUSSIA
SIBERIA
TARTARY
CHINESE EMPIRE
HINDOOSTAN
PERSIA
ARABIA
INDIA
OCEAN
PACIFIC
Sea of Japan
Yellow Sea
Eastern Sea
Tropic of Cancer
Equator
Sea of Okhotsk
KAMTCHATKA
JAPAN ISLES
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS
BORNEO
NEW HOLLAND
PAPUA or NEW GUINEA
CAROLINAS
Mariana or Ladrone Islands
Sea of Aral
Caspian Sea
Black Sea
Mediterranean Sea
Red Sea
Persian Gulf
Bay of Bengal
Arabian Sea
Sandy Desert
Desert of Cobi or Shamo
Lake Baikal
Lake Aral
Lake Tchad
Petersburg
Moscow
Astrakan
Constantinople
Ispahan
Mecca
Medina
Delhi
Agra
Calcutta
Madras
Bombay
Pondicherry
Ceylon
Maldive Islands
Laccadive Is.
Socotra I.
Mocha
Muscat
Surat
Goa
Canton
Pekin
Nankin
Macao
Formosa
Manilla
Batavia
Java
Sumatra
Timor
Celebes
Moluccas
Gilolo
Amboyna
Banda
Ternate
Tidore
Timorlaut
Aroo Is.
Arafura Sea
Sea of Albion
Louisiade
N. Ireland
New Britain
Admiralty Is.
Mysol I.
Solomon Is.
Otaheite
Friendly Is.
Navigators Is.
Marquesas Is.
Sandwich Is.
Owhyhee
Mowee
Tinian
Guam
Feis
Pelew Is.
Eurepeek
Ulea
Mindoro
Samar
Leyte
Magindanao
Celebes
Borneo
Sumbawa
Florez
Beeton
Beum
Amsterdam I.
Rica de Plata
Rica de Oro
Kinsiu
Formosa
Lequeio
Fisher I.
Clerke's I.
Behring's St.
Kamtchatka R.
Lena R.
Yenisei R.
Obi R.
Irtish R.
Ganges R.
Indus R.
Euphrates R.
Tigris R.
Nile R.
Don R.
Volga R.
Ural R.
Oxus R.
Jaxartes R.
Yellow R.
Yang-tse-kiang R.
Mekong R.
Irawaddy R.
Red R.
Senegal R.
Niger R.
Gambia R.
Zambezi R.
Congo R.
Orange R.
Long. E. 90 fr. Greenwh
Drawn & Engraved by W. & D. Lizars

ASIA.

1. Asia is of greater extent than either Europe or Africa. It is situated between the equator and 80 deg. of N. lat. and between 25 and 180 deg. of E. long. extending about four thousand seven hundred and forty miles in its greatest length from west to east, and four thousand three hundred and eighty miles from north to south.

2. In this quarter of the globe the first man was created. Asia was therefore the primitive source of population, from whence the human species spread into the other parts of the earth. It was also the cradle of religion: the Jewish, Christian, and Mahometan religions, as well as idolatry, originated in Asia.

Asia was the seat of the Assyrian, or Babylonian, and Persian empires, and the theatre of almost all the actions and events recorded in the sacred scriptures.

3. Asia surpasses Europe in fertility as well as extent; but with the single exception of China, it is much worse cultivated. It abounds however in all the richest productions, and furnishes every article of necessity, convenience, and luxury. It supplies the other parts of the world with coffee, tea, spices, and various kinds of drugs; as also with silks, diamonds, and various other valuable commodities.

4. The oceans and seas adjoining to Asia

are the Arctic or Frozen ocean on the north, the Pacific ocean on the east, and the Indian ocean on the south; the Chinese and Arabian and Red seas, the Mediterranean or Levant sea, the Archipelago, and the Black sea.

5. The principal gulphs or bays are those of Ochotsk, Korea, Tonquin, Siam, the Bay of Bengal, and the Persian gulph. The Caspian sea, in Asiatic Russia, is a vast lake, having no connexion with any other portion of water.

6. The most remarkable straits are Beering's, which separate it from America; the straits of Malacca and Sunda, and those of Babelmandel at the entrance of the Red sea.

7. The most considerable rivers are the Euphrates, the Tigris, the Indus, the Ganges, the Burrampooter, the Kian-ku, the Hoang-ho, the Amur, the Lena, the Yenessee, and the Obi.

8. The loftiest mountains are those of Caucasus, Taurus, and Imaus, among which last may be reckoned the mountains of Thibet; the Gauts in India, as also the Uralian and Altayan mountains, are of an inferior altitude. It is not ascertained whether any of the mountains of Asia equal in height the Alps in Europe.

9. All the northern parts of Asia are comprised in the Russian empire. Thibet and Tartary occupy the middle: Turkey the west: Arabia, Persia, India, and the Birman empire compose the southern part, and the Chinese dominions are in the east.

Questions for examination.

1. WHAT is the extent of Asia, and its situation with respect to lat. and long.?
2. For what events is Asia remarkable?
3. What are the productions of Asia?
4. Which are the oceans and seas adjoining to Asia?

Trace them on the map.

5. Which are the principal gulphs or bays?

Point them out.

6. Which are the most remarkable straits?

Show them on the map.

7. Which are the most considerable rivers of Asia?

Trace them on the map.

8. Which are the loftiest mountains?

Point them out.

9. Which are the principal countries in the north, the middle, the south, and the east of Asia?

Trace them on the map.

ASIATIC RUSSIA,

SOMETIMES CALLED

SIBERIA.

1. THIS immense territory is not less than four thousand miles in length from west to east, and one thousand five hundred miles in breadth from north to south. It is bounded

on the west by European Russia, on the north by the Frozen ocean, on the east by the Northern Pacific ocean, and on the south by Independent Tartary; but on this side its exact limits are unknown, even to the court of Petersburg itself.

Obs. This vast extent of land is not supposed to contain at the most six millions of inhabitants, the greatest part of whom are in an uncivilized state, and divided into various tribes.

2. The Frozen sea to the north of Siberia is unnavigable by reason of the ice. The chief rivers are the Obi, the Yenessee, and the Lena, all of which run from south to north, and discharge themselves into the Frozen ocean.

3. In the northern parts of this extensive region, the productions are furs or skins. The southern parts are tolerably fertile, and in many places abound in corn, pasturage, and fruits.

Obs. The various tribes in the north of Siberia live chiefly by hunting. They pay their taxes with skins, and by the sale of the overplus provide themselves with necessaries. In the neighbourhood of Astracan, according to the account of Pallas the famous Russian traveller, the vine begins to be cultivated with great assiduity.

4. The principal cities of Asiatic Russia are Astracan and Tobolsk.—Irkutsk is the chief town of eastern Siberia, but it is a place of no great importance.

Obs. Astracan is a large city seated near the mouth of the Volga. It has a great trade, and is noted for its fisheries in the Caspian sea.

5. The islands called Kuriles are near to

Asiatic Russia, and most of them belong to that government. They extend in a south-westerly direction from Kamtschatka almost to Japan. There are in these seas some other islands subject to Russia; but they are of no importance, except for the skins which they furnish.

Questions for examination.

1. WHAT is the extent of Asiatic Russia, and where are its boundaries?

Trace the boundaries on the map.

2. Which are the principal rivers?

Trace them.

3. What are the productions of Asiatic Russia?

4. Name the principal cities of Asiatic Russia.

Point them out on the map.

Obs. For what is Astracan noted?

5. What islands are near to Asiatic Russia?

Point them out on the map.

CHINESE EMPIRE.

1. THIS vast empire is about three thousand five hundred British miles in length from east to west, and two thousand two hundred in breadth from north to south.

2. It is bounded on the north by Asiatic Russia, on the east by the Pacific ocean, on

the south by the Chinese sea, the Birman empire and Hindoostan; and on the west by Independent Tartary.

3. The Chinese empire is composed of three great divisions, viz. 1st, China Proper; 2d, Chinese Tartary; and 3d, Thibet.

4. China Proper is bounded by the great wall on the north and north-west, by the Pacific ocean on the east, by the Chinese sea and the Birman empire on the south, and it extends westward to Thibet, being at least one thousand five hundred miles in length, and one thousand two hundred in breadth.

5. Chinese Tartary comprises the territory of the Manshurs and Monguls, and lies on the north side of the great wall. In the year 1644 the Manshurs conquered China, and ever since that time princes of that race have governed the empire.

6. Thibet is situated between China, Hindoostan, and Independent Tartary. This province is the highest ground in Asia, and may on the whole be considered as an entire mountain. In this elevated tract several of the largest rivers in Asia have their sources.

7. The principal rivers of China are the Kian-ku and the Hoang-ho, each of which runs about 2200 miles.

8. China produces abundance of corn of every sort, and particularly rice: as also a very great quantity of silk. Tea is a production peculiar to this country; and China supplies all the rest of the world with that com-

modity. As this empire is so extensive as to have every variety of climate, from that of the West Indies to that of the north of England, its productions are exceedingly various, and its home trade is supposed to be nearly equal to that of all Europe. China also contains mines of every sort of metal.

9. China is particularly remarkable for its vast population, which, according to Sir G. Staunton, amounts to three hundred and thirty-three millions—for the singular manners, ideas, and genius of its inhabitants—for the jealous policy of its government—for its agriculture and inland navigation—and for its celebrated wall, the most stupendous work of human labour in the world.

Obs. 1. The imperial canal, which intersects China from north to south, is the greatest work of the kind, and the most complete inland navigation in the world.

Obs 2. The great wall, which extends above fifteen hundred miles, and is in general twenty-five feet high and fifteen thick, was built more than two thousand years ago, to protect China from the incursions of the Tartars. It is carried over mountains and valleys; in some places it is doubled and even trebled; and at every hundred yards there is a tower.

Obs. 3. Thibet is governed by the grand Lama, or High Priest, of the Tartars; who in his temporal capacity is subject to the emperor of China. The Grand Lama is in a certain sense considered as immortal, his soul being supposed to pass at his death into the body of his successor. The emperor of China and his court profess the religion of Thibet.

10. The chief cities of China are Pekin, Nankin, and Canton; but there are many others of great extent and population.

11. Pekin is the capital of the whole empire, and may be considered as the most populous city in the world, and is said to contain three millions of inhabitants.

12. The streets of Pekin are wide; few of the houses are more than one story high; the shops have a fine appearance.

13. At Pekin is the imperial palace, which consists of an extensive assemblage of buildings, with beautifully ornamented gardens.

14. Canton is the only port to which Europeans are permitted to trade. From this place is annually exported about twenty millions of pounds of tea—fourteen millions being brought away by the English, and six millions by other nations.

15. The Chinese islands are very numerous: the most considerable are Formosa and Hainan.

Questions for examination.

1. What is the extent of the Chinese empire?
2. What are its boundaries?
Trace them on the map.
3. What are its divisions?
4. What are the boundaries of China Proper?
5. Of Chinese Tartary?
6. Describe the situation of Thibet.
7. Which are the principal rivers of China?
Trace them on the map.
8. What are the productions of China?
9. For what is China remarkable?

Obs. 1. What is the imperial Canal? how does it intersect China?

Obs. 2. Describe the great wall.

Obs. 3. How is Thibet governed: what is the Grand Lama?

10. Which are the chief cities of China? Point them out on the map.

11. What is Pekin, and what is its population?

12. Describe the streets, &c. of Pekin.

13. Where is the imperial palace? Describe it?

14. What is Canton and its exports?

15. Point out on the map the largest of the Chinese islands.

THE EMPIRE OF JAPAN.

1. THIS remarkable empire consists of two large and some smaller islands, situated to the eastward of the northern part of China.

2. The chief of the Japanese islands is Niphon, which is about the size of Great-Britain.

3. The climate is fine, the country is beautiful, and exceedingly well cultivated.

4. The population of the Japanese empire is computed at thirty millions: the people are civilized and ingenious.

Obs. 1. The government of Japan is singular. There are two emperors, one of which, called the Dairo, is supreme in ecclesiastical affairs; the other, called the Cuba, has the administration of the civil government. The Dairo

is considered as the chief, and confers the imperial dignity on the Cuba.—The religion of the Japanese is gross idolatry.

5. The chief towns of Japan are Jeddo, the capital, sixty-three miles in circumference and, supposed to contain nearly two millions of inhabitants; Meaco, the ecclesiastical capital, where letters are assiduously cultivated, and the schools have sometimes three or four thousand students; and Nangasaki, the only port where the Dutch are allowed to trade.

Obs. 2. The Dutch are the only Europeans that are permitted to trade to Japan.

Questions for examination.

1. WHAT is the empire of Japan? where situated?

Show it on the map.

2. Which is the chief of the Japanese islands?

3. Describe the climate, &c. of Japan.

4. What is the population of Japan, and the state of the people?

Obs. 1. Describe the government of Japan.—Who is the Dairo? Who is the Cuba? What is the religon?

5. Which are the principal cities of Japan? Point them out on the map.

What is Jeddo? What is Meaco? Which is the port where the Hollanders trade?

Obs. 2. Who are the Europeans that are allowed to trade with Japan?

INDEPENDENT TARTARY.

1. This is a large tract of land situated between Russia on the north and west, Persia on the south, and the Chinese empire on the east, and which, together with Thibet, forms, what is very properly denominated, Central Asia.

2. The boundaries of Independent Tartary cannot be defined. Even the Russian, Chinese and Persian governments, are ignorant of the limits of their respective dominions on the side of Tartary.

3. The population of this extensive region consists of various independent tribes, who, under their Khans or Chiefs, roam about with their cattle in search of pasture, and are frequently changing their situation. Many of these roving tribes acknowledge the sovereignty of Russia or China, while they remain near the territories of these empires.

4. In these extensive regions there are no towns except in the southern parts, where there are three considerable cities, Samarchand, Bocharia, and Balk.

Obs. 1. The Tartars are the Scythians of Antiquity, whose boundaries, like those of their descendants, were never precisely known.

Obs. 2. Samarchand, in Usbeck Tartary, was the birthplace and principal residence of the famous Zinghis Khan, and afterwards of Tamerlane. It was then the capital of one of the most powerful empires mentioned in history.

Questions for examination.

1. WHERE is independent Tartary situated? Show it on the map.
2. Can its boundaries be traced?
3. Describe the people of that region.
4. Which are the chief cities?

Obs. 1. Who are the Tartars?
Obs. 2. For what is the city of Samarchand remarkable?

ASIATIC TURKEY.

1. THIS country comprises many extensive provinces, which once formed several kingdoms.

2. The principal of these provinces are Natolia, Armenia, Syria, &c. These are subdivided into governments, or pachalies, under their respective Pachas.

3. The seas adjoining to Asiatic Turkey are the Levant or Mediterranean, the Archipelago or Egean sea, and the Euxine or Black sea.

4. The principal rivers are the Euphrates, celebrated in sacred history, and the Tigris. These rivers unite, and afterwards fall into the Persian gulph.

5. The mountains of Asiatic Turkey, Taurus, Libanus, and Ararat, are celebrated in sacred and profane history. Libanus is in Syria, and is famous for its cedars, of which Solomon constructed the greatest part of the

woodwork of the temple. Ararat, in Armenia, is the mountain on which the ark is supposed to have rested after the deluge.

6. The chief cities are Smyrna, Damascus, Aleppo, Jerusalem, Mosul, and Bagdad.

Obs. 1. Jerusalem is celebrated as the theatre of human redemption: it was the scene of the principal transactions and sufferings of the Saviour of the world; and for this reason the province in which it is situated, the ancient Judea, has been distinguished by the name of "The Holy Land."

Obs. 2. Mosul is a considerable city situated on the Tigris, and nearly in the place where Nineveh once stood.

Obs. 3. Bagdad is also seated on the Tigris, about fifty miles to the north of the place where the ancient Babylon was situated. Bagdad was once the capital of the Saracen empire, and a celebrated seat of learning and magnificence. It is still a large and populous city.

7. The principal islands of Asiatic Turkey are Mytelene, Scio, Samos, Rhodes, and Cyprus.

Obs. 4. All these islands, as well as Asiatic Turkey in general, are celebrated in history. Their produce chiefly consists of silk, oil, fruits, and excellent wines.

Questions for examination.

1. WHAT does Asiatic Turkey comprise?
2. Name its principal provinces.
Trace them on the map.
3. Which are the seas adjoining?
Show them on the map.
4. Which are the chief rivers?
Trace them on the map.
5. Name the principal mountains.
For what are Libanus and Ararat remarkable?

6. Which are the chief cities?

Obs. 1. For what is Jerusalem celebrated?

Obs. 2. Where is Mosul situated?

Obs. 3. Where is Bagdad situated? For what is it famous?

Point out these cities on the map.

7. Which are the principal islands? Point them out.

Obs. 4. What are their productions?

ARABIA.

1. THIS extensive region is about fourteen hundred miles in length, and twelve hundred in breadth, being about seven times as large as Great-Britain, but the far greater part of it is desert.

2. It is bounded on the north by Turkey in Asia, on the north-east by the river Euphrates and the Persian gulph, on the south-east by the Arabian or Indian ocean, and on the south-west by the Red sea.

3. Arabia is considered by geographers as divided into three parts, Arabia Petrea or the Stoney, Arabia Deserta or the Desert, and Arabia Fœlix or the Happy, which is also called Yemen.

Obs. 1. Arabia Petrea is the northern, Arabia Deserta the middle, and Arabia Fœlix the southern part of the country. In the two former the climate is excessively hot and dry; and in some places subject to the poisonous wind called Saniel. In Arabia Fœlix the air, although hot, is salubrious, and the soil fertile.

Obs. 2. In Arabia Petrea is the wilderness where the Israelites journeyed forty years. Mount Sinai and Mount Horeb are near the northern extremity of the Red sea.

4. Arabia is not much famed for its productions. Its coffee however is the best in the world.

5. Arabia is noted for its excellent horses. In this country the camel and the dromedary attain to their highest perfection, and are the common beasts of burden.

6. There are few towns in Arabia: of these the chief are Suez, Mecca, Medina, Sana, and Mocha, a port on the Red sea.

Obs. 3. Mecca is famous for being the birth-place of Mahomet, and Medina for containing his sepulchre: to these places pilgrimages are annually made from all parts of Turkey and other Mahometan countries.

Obs. 4. The Arabians are the Saracens of the middle ages. Under the successors of Mahomet, in the seventh and eighth centuries, they conquered a great part of Asia and Africa, together with Spain, which then included Portugal. The greater part of the Arabians have, in all ages, been wanderers and robbers, and so they continue to this day.

Questions for examination.

1. What is the extent of Arabia?
2. What are its boundaries?

Show the country on the map.

3. What are its divisions?

Obs. 1. How are these divisions situated?
Obs. 2. For what is Arabia Petrea remarkable?

4. What is the principal production of Arabia?
5. For what animals is Arabia noted?
6. Which are the principal towns?

Obs. 3. For what are Mecca and Medina remarkable?
Obs. 4. What people are the Arabians?

PERSIA.

1. This celebrated empire extends about one thousand two hundred miles in length from east to west, and one thousand one hundred in breadth from north to south.

2. It is bounded on the west by Asiatic Turkey, on the south-west and south by the Persian gulph and the Indian ocean, on the east by India, and on the north by Tartary and the Russian empire.

3. Persia, like Arabia, is nearly destitute of rivers and forests. There is no considerable river in this extensive country except the Araxes. The Oxus can scarcely be called a Persian river, as it only skirts the country, dividing it from Usbeck Tartary.

4. The prevailing features of the country are sandy plains, intermixed with ranges of mountains of no great elevation. The climate is in general hot and dry. About ten miles from Baku are springs of naphta; also a combustible ground, which easily takes fire: and in this district reside numbers of Persees or fire-worshippers.

5. The productions of Persia are corn, wine, oil, silk, and excellent fruits; and the manufactures of carpets, gold and silver lace, embroidery, and harnessing for horses, are carried to the highest degree of perfection.

6. The trade of Persia is carried on from the port of Gombroon, on the Persian gulph, and chiefly in foreign bottoms.

7. The principal cities are Ispahan, which was till lately the capital, Schiraz, and Teheran, where the king now resides.

Obs. Persia has suffered so severely during the last century from a succession of civil wars, that many of its largest towns are almost desolated.

Questions for examination.

1. WHAT is the extent of Persia?
2. What are its boundaries?
Trace them on the map.
3. Which is the principal river?
Show it on the map.
4. Describe the face of the country and the climate.
5. What are the productions of Persia?
What are its chief manufactures?
6. Where is the foreign trade of Persia carried on?
7. Which are the principal cities?

Obs. Repeat the substance of the observation.

HINDOOSTAN, OR INDIA.

1. THIS celebrated country is two thousand miles in length from north to south, and one thousand four hundred in breadth from east to west.

2. It is bounded on the north by Thibet, on the east by the Birman empire and the Bay of Bengal, on the south by the Indian ocean, and on the west by that ocean and Persia.

3. This extensive region, celebrated for its early civilization, its valuable productions, and its fine manufactures, contains near a hundred millions of inhabitants; of whom one-half are native Hindoos, one-fourth Mahometans, and the other fourth foreigners, chiefly English and other Europeans.

Obs. 1. The Hindoos, in the northern parts, are of a dark olive complexion, and in the south nearly black: the Mahometans, or Moors, are of an olive or tawny colour.

Obs. 2. Of the whole population of India, one-fourth, or about twenty-five millions, are subject to Great-Britain; one-fourth to the Mahratta states; one-fourth to the Seiks and Rajahs; and one-fourth to the Nizam, and other allies of the English. The number of inhabitants therefore who are under British influence amounts to fifty millions, being half of the population of India.

Obs. 3. Amongst the Hindoos every thing is connected with religion. The people are divided into four great casts or tribes, viz. the Bramins or priests, the Sittri or soldiers, the Beise, or Brices, comprising husbandmen and traders, and the Sooders, who are servants and labourers. These principal tribes are subdivided into smaller casts: the Hindoo religion allows no intermixture; and from generation to generation all trades and professions are perpetuated in the same families.

4. Geographers, according to their own fancies, make different divisions of India; but they all agree in two grand divisions, Hindoostan Proper in the north, and the peninsula in the south.

5. The political divisions are chiefly these, the British possessions, the Mahratta states, the dominions of the Nizam, the country of the Seiks, and that of the Abdalli or Afghans. There are also besides these several other Mahometan princes and Hindoo Rajahs, some of

whom possess small, and others considerable territories.

6. The British possessions consist of Bengal, Bahar, Orissa, and Benares, a large extent of territory on the coast of Coromandel and in Mysore, some small districts on the Malabar coast, and the islands of Bombay and Ceylon.

7. The Mahratta states, divided into the Berar and Poonah, or eastern and western Mahrattas, occupy a territory of nine hundred miles in length, by about six hundred in breadth, in the central parts of India.

8. The territory of the Nizam is in the eastern part of the peninsula, and comprises the ancient kingdom of Golconda, famous for its diamond mines, the richest in the world.

9. The Seiks are a powerful nation in the north-west of Hindoostan, consisting of several independent tribes connected by a federal union, and occupying a district of four hundred miles in length, by nearly two hundred in breadth.

10. The Abdalli are a robust and hardy race, inhabiting a country which extends from the Indus and the mountains of Tartary, to the confines of Persia.

Obs. 4. The Mogul empire, once so powerful and famous, no longer exists. Its extensive dominions are now divided among the powers just mentioned.

11. That part of India called the peninsula is washed on the east by the Bay of Bengal, on the south and west by the Indian ocean.

12. The principal rivers of that part called Hindoostan are the Indus, the Ganges, and the Burrampooter, all rising in Thibet. Those of the peninsula are the Nerbudda, the Kistna, and the Cavery.

Obs. 5. The Indus, the Ganges, and the Kistna, especially the two latter, are the sacred rivers of the Hindoos; who consider bathing in their waters as a purification from pollutions and sins.

13. India contains a great number of large cities. The principal are Calcutta, the capital of British India; Lahor, the capital of the Seiks; and Cabul, the metropolis of the Abdalli or Afghans. Calcutta contains half a million of inhabitants. In the island of that name, near the western coast, is Bombay, a large city and settlement of the English. Madras, another British settlement on the Coromandel coast, is also a large city. Agra and Delhi, which were alternately the capitals of the Mogul empire, were, not so much as a century ago, very large, rich, and populous cities; but now they are almost entirely fallen to decay. Seringapatam, formerly the capital of Tippoo Saib's dominions, now belongs to Great-Britain.

14. The productions of India are various and rich, consisting of diamonds and other precious stones, gold, rice, sugar, cotton, silk, and many kinds of spices and drugs.

N. B. For a more detailed account of India, see Bigland's Geographical and Historical View of the World.

15. The only island of note near the coasts of India is Ceylon, which is subject to Great-Britain, and famous for its cinnamon. It also abounds in gold, ivory, pepper, and all kinds of oriental produce. The Laccadive and Maldive islands, west of India, are numerous but unimportant. In a small island on the Malabar coast, is the rich and commercial city of Goa, belonging to the Portuguese.

Questions for examination.

1. WHAT is the extent of India?
2. What are its boundaries?

Show them on the map.

3. What is the population of India, and who are its inhabitants?

Obs. 1. Of what colour are the Hindoos and Moors, or Mahometans.

Obs. 2. How is the population divided?

Obs. 3. Which are the principal casts of the Hindoos?

4. What are the geographical divisions of India?

Show them on the map.

5. Which are the political divisions of India?
6. Which are the British possessions?
7. Where are the Mahratta states?
8. Which is the territory of the Nizam?
9. Where are the Seiks?
10. Where is the country of the Abdalli?

Show all these on the map.

Obs. 4. Repeat this observation.

11. Which are the boundaries of the peninsula?

12. Which are the principal rivers of India? Trace them on the map.

Obs. 5. Which are the sacred rivers of the Hindoos?

13. Which are the principal cities of India? Point them out on the map.

14. What are the principal productions of India?

15. Which are the chief islands? Show them on the map.

THE BIRMAN EMPIRE.

1. This empire is bounded on the west by the bay and province of Bengal, on the north and north-east by the Chinese dominions, on the east by Laos, and on the south by Siam and the peninsula of Malacca. Its extent cannot be ascertained; but according to Major Symes' account, it appears to be about twelve hundred British miles in length from north to south, and seven hundred in breadth from east to west.

2. The Birmans are a robust and active race, very different from the Hindoos, although they live under the same climate.

3. The principal river is that of Ava, which intersects the whole country from north to south, and falls into the Bay of Bengal.

4. The chief cities are Ummerapoora, Ava, and Pegu: the two last were formerly the capitals of kingdoms, now swallowed up in

the Birman empire, and are falling to decay. When Major Symes was there in 1795, Ummerapoora was the capital.

5. The kingdom of Siam is a flat country between two ridges of mountains, and intersected from north to south by the river Meinam. The peninsula of Malacca is inhabited by the Malays, a fierce and barbarous people, who are divided into several tribes. The kingdoms of Cambodia and Laos, to the east of Siam and the Birman empire, are very little known. Tonquin and Cochin China have their own kings, but are said to be tributary to China.

6. The productions of all these countries resemble those of India, and appear to be equally abundant. The forests of the Birman dominions produce vast quantities of Teak timber, which for ship building is preferable to oak, being much more durable. Siam is noted for the size and beauty of its elephants.

Obs. 1. All these countries have, by many geographers, been improperly considered as a part of India, and denominated India beyond the Ganges, or the farther peninsula.

Obs. 2. Pegu, the southern part of the Birman empire, is by some supposed to be the Golden Chersonesus of the ancients.

Questions for examination.

1. WHAT are the boundaries and extent of the Birman empire?

2. What is the character of the Birmans?

3. Which is the principal river?

Trace it on the map.

4. Which are the chief cities?

Point them out on the map.

5. Where are Siam, Malacca, Cambodia, Laos, Tonquin, and Cochin China?

Show them on the map.

6. What are the productions of those countries?

For what is Siam noted?

Obs. 1. How do some geographers class and denominate these countries?

Obs. 2. What is Pegu supposed to be?

ORIENTAL, &c. ISLANDS.

THE islands to the south-east of Asia being almost innumerable, are classed by geographers in three grand divisions, viz. those of the EASTERN ARCHIPELAGO, AUSTRALASIA, and POLYNESIA.

ISLANDS

OF THE

EASTERN ARCHIPELAGO.

THIS cluster of islands is divided as follows:

1. Those of Sunda, the principal of which are Sumatra and Java.

2. Borneo, the largest island in the world except New Holland.

3. The Philippine islands, said to be more than a thousand in number. The largest are

Manilla, or Luzonia, and Mindanao. Manilla is about four hundred miles long, and two hundred broad. This cluster of islands belongs to Spain. The city of Manilla is large, rich, and populous; and is the chief Spanish settlement in these parts.

4. The Celebes, consisting of Celebes, or Macassar, and many smaller islands.

5. The Molucca, or Spice islands, including the Banda, or Nutmeg islands. These are Ternate, Ceram, Tidore, and others, famous for the production of cloves. Amboyna, Banda, &c. are not less noted as being the only places where nutmegs are produced.

Obs. These islands belong to the Dutch. They were taken by the English in 1810; and in the following year the island of Java, in which is the large and opulent city of Batavia, the capital of all the Dutch possessions in the East Indies, yielded to the British arms. But in 1814 these conquests were restored to the Dutch by the treaty of peace.

AUSTRALASIA.

The islands of Australasia are

1. New Holland, which is about three-fourths as large as all Europe. On the south-eastern coast is the British colony of Botany-Bay, or Port Jackson, to which persons sentenced to transportation are sent. The interior has not been explored.

2. Papua, or New Guinea, with the adjacent isles.

3. New Britain, New Ireland, and the islands of Solomon.

4. New Caledonia, and the New Hebrides.
5. New Zealand.
6. Van Diemen's Land, separated from New Holland by a narrow strait.

Obs. The inhabitants of all these countries are in the lowest state of barbarism.

POLYNESIA.

THE islands of Polynesia are
1. The Pelew islands.
2. The Carolinas.
3. The Ladrone, or Marian islands.
4. The Sandwich islands, discovered by Captain Cook, at the largest of which, Owhyhee, that celebrated navigator was killed, in an affray with the natives.
5. The Marquesas.
6. The Society isles, of which the largest and finest is Otaheite.
7. King George's islands.
8. The Friendly islands.
9. The Navigator's islands.

Obs. Many of these groups comprise a great number of small islands, most of which are inhabited, and the natives live in a state of great simplicity.

Questions for examination.

EASTERN ARCHIPELAGO.

1. How are the islands of the Eastern Archipelago divided?
2. Is Borneo a large or a small island?
3. To what nation do the Philippine islands belong?
What is Manilla?

4. What are the Celebes?
5. Which are the Spice islands?

Obs. Where is the city of Batavia?

Show all these clusters of islands on the map.

AUSTRALASIA.

1. How large is New Holland?
Where is Botany-Bay?
2. Show New Guinea on the map.
3. Point out New Britain, &c.
4. Show New Caledonia, &c. on the map.
5. Point out New Zealand.
6. Where is Van Diemen's Land?

Obs. In what state do the inhabitants of these countries live?

POLYNESIA.

1. POINT out the Pelew islands on the map.
2. The Carolinas.
3. The Ladrones.
4. Show the Sandwich islands.
For what is Owhyhee memorable?
5. Show the Marquesas on the map.
6. Point out the Society islands.
Which is the largest?
7. Show King George's islands on the map.
8. Point out the Friendly islands.
9. The Navigator's islands.

Obs. In what state do the people of these islands live?

GENERAL VIEW OF ASIA.

Countries.	*Chief Cities.*	*Thousands of Sqa. Miles.*	*Millions of Inhabitants.*	*Religion.*	*Government.*
Asiatic Russia	Astracan ...	3600	6	Greek chur.	Mon.
China	Pekin	1300	333	Deism and paganism	Mon.
Japan	Jeddo	120	30	Paganism...	Mon.
Tartary	Samarchand		...	Mahometan.	Mon.
Asiatic Turkey	Aleppo.....	470	15	Mahometan.	Mon.
Arabia	Mecca	700	8	Mahometan.	Hierarc.
Persia	Teheran ...	700	15	Mahometan.	Mon.
Hindoostan ...	Calcutta ...	870	100	Braminical paganism	Various
Birman empire	Ummera-poora or Ava	600	17	Braminical paganism	Mon.
Siam, &c.....	Siam.....	120	6	Braminical paganism	Mon.

AFRICA.

1. Africa is a vast peninsula, joined to Asia by the isthmus of Suez, which is only sixty miles across from the Red sea to the Mediterranean. It extends from 37 deg. N. to 34° 29′ S. lat. and from 17° 28′ W. to 51 deg. E. long. being about four thousand nine hundred miles in length from north to south, and four thousand five hundred in its greatest breadth from west to east, but the southern part is narrow, terminating almost in a point at the Cape of Good Hope.

AFRICA
NORTH ATLANTIC OCEAN
SOUTH ATLANTIC OCEAN
INDIAN OCEAN
ASIA
ARABIA
SPAIN
ITALY
TURKEY
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
BARBARY
ALGIER
TUNIS
TRIPOLI
Barca
Desert
EGYPT
Sahara or
Great Desert
FEZZAN
TWAT
NAHAGA
Gualata
Mourzouk
Zala
Bergoo
Tibboo
Dombeo
Tauderi
Tuggurt
Agades
BORNOU
DONGOLA
Kashna
Beghmere
Goos
Cobbe
Semnaar
DARFUR
Ghanera
Maled
Bornou
Dwi
Degomba
Tombuctoo
L. Dibbie
Houssa
Niger R.
Sego
Jaloffs
Foulahs
Galam
Senegal R.
Gambia R.
Bambouk
Kong Mts
Abanga
Kong
Mts of the Moon
Bahr el Abiad or White R.
Bahr el Azrek or Blue R.
Hamasch
ABYSSINIA
ADEL
DONGO
GUINEA
DAHOMEY
BENIN
Ivory Coast
Gold Coast
Grain Coast
Croes R.
BIAFRA
CALBONGAS
GULF of GUINEA
Fernando Po
Princes I.
R. St. John
R. Gaboon
Equator
St. Thomas I.
C. Gonsalves
Sette
LOANGO
Loango
FUNGENO
Unknown
Parts
St. Matthew
Annabon I.
Ascension I.
Congo R.
Zahir or Congo
L. Aquilunda
St. Salvador
St. Paul de Loanda
ANGOLA
BENGUELA
Benguela
MATAMBA
BEMBE
St. Helena
C. Negro
C. Voltas
Benbarequa
Walvich B.
CAFFRARIA
St. Helena B.
Orange R.
Table B.
Col. of the Cape
C. of Good Hope
C. Aguillas
St. Sebastian B.
Gr. Fish B.
Mossel B.
Natal B.
Delagoa B.
Inhambane
SOFALA
Sofala
MOCARANGA
Chicova
Cuama R.
Mozambique
Maravi L.
QUIMBA
Pemba
Zanzibar
Amirante Is.
Comoro Is.
C. Ambre
Intongil B.
Bourbon I.
I. of France
Chan. of Mozambique
ZANGUEBAR
MADAGASCAR
Pt. Dauphin
C. St. Mary
Tropic of Capricorn
Tropic of Cancer
Flores
Azores
St. George
St. Michael
St. of Gibraltar
Madeiras
Canary Is.
Ferro
Canary
C. Bojador
C. Blanco
Portendick
St. Anthony
Cape Verd Is.
C. Verd
St. Nicholas
St. Iago
Bissagos Is.
Sierra Leone
C. Palmas
Cadiz
Algier
Tunis
Sardinia
Sicily
Morea
Candia
Cyprus
Aleppo
Jerusalem
Cairo
Alexandria
Rosetta
Tripoli
Tetuan
Tangier
Salle
Mogador
Morocco
Tafilet
Tafilla
Tuat
Tibesti
Fezzan
Zala
Mecca
Medina
Red Sea
Mocha
Str. of Babelmandeb
Socotra I.
C. Guardafui
C. Bassas
Comoro Is.
Amirante Is.
Pemba
Zanzibar
Madeiras
Ascension I.
St. Helena
Tropic of Capricorn
Tropic of Cancer
30 Long. W. of 20 Greenwich
60 Long. E. of Greenwich

2. This division of the globe is bounded on the east by the isthmus of Suez, the Red sea, and the Indian ocean; on the south by the Southern ocean; on the west by the Atlantic ocean; and on the north by the Mediterranean.

3. The principal rivers of Africa are the Nile, the Niger, the Senegal, and the Gambia.

Obs. 1. It was for a long time believed, that the course of the Niger was from east to west. It was also supposed that the Senegal and Gambia were branches of the Niger. But the enterprising and unfortunate Mr. Park has ascertained, that the Niger flows to the eastward; and it is supposed, that after passing by Tombuctoo and Houssa, it loses itself in the swamps of Wangara. Farther particulars concerning this river may be seen in Park's Travels, and in Major Rennell's Geographical Illustration of Africa.

Obs. 2. In consequence of the periodical rains, these African rivers annually overflow their banks from June to September, and greatly fertilize those parts of the country that are within reach of the inundation.

4. The principal mountains are those of Atlas, which extend from Morocco to Egypt. The mountains of the Moon, south-westward from Abyssinia, are known only by name.

Obs. 3. Africa once contained several kingdoms and states, which make a conspicuous figure in history. Egypt was celebrated as the seat of learning and civilization; and the first Greek philosophers travelled thither in search of knowledge. The rich and powerful republic of Carthage, was once the formidable rival of Rome, and extended its commerce to all parts of the then known world. But in consequence of fatal revolutions, and tyrannical oppression, the whole of Africa is now reduced almost to a state of barbarism.

5. Egypt lies on both sides of the Nile, being almost seven hundred British miles in length from north to south, and above two

hundred in breadth from east to west, including the deserts.

6. Egypt is divided in Upper and Lower. Upper Egypt, at least the habitable part, consists of a narrow vale on both sides of the Nile, between parallel ranges of hills, being more than five hundred miles in length, with a breadth varying from about ten to twenty-five miles.

7. Lower Egypt, or the Delta, lies in the form of a triangle, widening from Cairo, till the base becomes near a hundred miles broad on the coast of the Mediterranean.

8. The boundaries of Egypt are the Red sea on the east, Nubia on the south, the unknown deserts of Africa on the west, and the Mediterranean sea on the north.

9. Egypt has in all ages been celebrated for its fertility, which is owing to the annual inundations of the Nile. Rain scarcely ever falls in Upper Egypt, and very seldom at Cairo, sometimes indeed not for several years; but in the lower Egypt showers are not uncommon, especially near the coast.

10. Egypt was a celebrated kingdom under the Pharaohs, and afterwards under the Ptolemies. At present it is a province of the Turkish empire, and governed by a Pacha.

11. The most considerable cities are Cairo, the capital, Alexandria, Rosetta and Damietta.

12. Egypt presents the most stupendous remains of antiquity. The Pyramids, and the ruins of Thebes astonish all travellers.

The produce of Egypt consists chiefly of corn, rice, and flax.

13. Abyssinia is a large empire above nine hundred miles in length, and about as many in breadth. It is exceedingly fertile, and abounds both in wild and tame animals. The capital is Gondar. Axium is supposed to have once been the capital; and its ruins are very extensive.

14. On the eastern coast of Africa, southward of Abyssinia, are the desert regions of Adel and Ajan, and afterwards that of Zanguebar. The large city of Melinda, on this coast, and the small island and town of Mosambique, belong to the Portuguese. More to the south are Sofala and Natal.

15. The colony of the Cape of Good Hope occupies the southernmost point of Africa. This important colony, which formerly belonged to the Dutch, was taken by the English in the late war, and was by the treaty of peace confirmed to the crown of Great-Britain.

16. Advancing northward from the Cape along the western coast of Africa we meet with Benguela, Angola, Congo, and Loango, peopled by semi-civilized blacks, many of whom are converted to christianity. In these countries the Portuguese have several settlements, and they possess the city of Loango, the capital of that kingdom.

17. Further to the north is the kingdom of Benin, which is also in a state of semi-civilization.

18. Guinea, farther to the west, is divided into the grain, gold, ivory, and slave coasts. This unhappy country has long been the principal theatre of the infamous slave trade, which, to the disgrace of the Christian name, is still carried on by some nations of Europe.

19. Sierra Leone is a British colony, established for the purpose of civilizing those parts of Africa, and it promises to produce the happiest effects.

20. Farther to the north are innumerable tribes, mostly negroes, inhabiting the different countries watered by the Senegal and Gambia, on which rivers are several European settlements.

21. More northward the great desert extends to the coast, after which is the empire of Morocco.

22. The northern coast of Africa, known by the name of Barbary, extends along the Mediterranean from the Straits of Gibraltar to Egypt, and comprises the following Mahometan states, Morocco, Algiers, Tunis, and Tripoli. The people of these countries are noted for their piracies, which the European nations might easily suppress.*

23. All the countries here mentioned lie along the sea-coasts of Africa: the vast interior is almost entirely unknown to Europeans. South of the Barbary states is the vast desert

* The commerce of Great Britain and Holland having been repeatedly injured by the Algerines, a combined fleet was sent against Algiers, under the command of Lord Exmouth, which totally annihilated the naval power of that state, August 27, 1816; the Dey, completely humbled, signed the terms of peace presented to him, by which he for ever abolished the long presumed right of making christians slaves.

of Zaara, above six hundred miles in breadth, and two thousand five hundred in length, extending from Nubia to the Atlantic ocean. It contains however within its limits a few fertile spots, particularly the small kingdom of Fezzan.

24. Beyond this desert to the south are Bornou, Cashna, and other kingdoms known only by name. Among these are Tombuctoo and Houssa; but no European traveller has yet been able to reach these parts of Central Africa.

25. The same may be said of those immense regions, distinguished by the names of Nigritia or Negroland, Lower Ethiopia, and Caffraria, all which parts of Central Africa are entirely unknown, except Dar Fur, a small kingdom west of Abyssinia, described by Mr. Brown; and a part of Caffraria, of which M. Vaillant has given some account.

26. The principal African islands are Madagascar, considerably larger than Great-Britain; St. Helena, a small but important island belonging to the English, and now the residence of Napoleon, the late ruler of France; the isles of Mauritius and Bourbon, subject also to Great-Britain; the Cape de Verde islands, and that of Madeira, belonging to the Portuguese; and the Canary islands, subject to Spain.

Obs. 4. In Teneriffe, one of the Canary islands, is the famous peak; a mountain nearly three miles in perpendicular height.

Obs. 5. Almost all the inhabitants of Central Africa are blacks.

Questions for examination.

1. WHAT is the extent of Africa?
2. What are its boundaries?

Show them on the map.

3. Which are the principal rivers?

Obs. 1. What way does the Niger flow?

Obs. 2. Do these African rivers overflow?

4. Which are the most noted mountains?

Obs. 3. What did Africa once contain?

5. What is the extent of Egypt?

6. How is Egypt divided?

What is Upper Egypt?

7. How does Lower Egypt lie?

8. What are the boundaries of Egypt?

9. For what is it celebrated?

10. What was Egypt formerly?

What is it now?

11. Which are the chief cities?

Point them out on the map.

12. What are the remains of antiquity?

What is the produce?

13. What is the extent of Abyssinia, and the name of its capital?

14. To whom does Melinda belong?

Point it out.

15. Where is the Cape of Good Hope?

Point it out on the map.

16. Where are Angola, Congo, &c.

Show them on the map.

17. Where is Benin?

Point it out.

18. Where is Guinea?

Show it on the map.

19. Where is Sierra Leone?

Point it out.

20. What is there more to the north?

21. What is there still more northward?

22. How far does the Barbary coast extend? What does it comprise?

23. What is the extent of the desert of Zaara?

Show it on the map.

24. What countries are to the south of the desert?

Point them out.

25. Which are the other unknown regions of Central Africa?

26. Which are the principal African islands? Point them out.

Obs. 4. Where is the Peak of Teneriffe? What is its height?

Obs. 5. Of what colour are the people of Central Africa?

N. B. This description of Africa may be divided into two or more lessons, according to the discretion of the teacher.

GENERAL VIEW OF AFRICA.

Countries.	*Chief Cities.*	*Thousands of Squ. Miles.*	*Millions of Inhabitants.*	*Religion.*	*Government.*
Egypt	Cairo	140	3	Mahometan.	Aristocr.
Abyssinia ...	Gondar ...	378	5	Christian ...	Mon.
Morocco	Morocco ...	200	3	Mahometan.	Mon.
Algiers	Algiers ...	30	1	Mahometan.	Mon.
Tunis	Tunis	35	1	Mahometan.	Mon.
Tripoli	Tripoli ...	200	½	Mahometan.	Mon.
Barbarous and unknown nations ...	.....	... ..	...	Mahometan. and Pagan	

AMERICA.

1. This vast continent extends from near 80 deg. north, to about 54 deg. south lat. and from the 35th to the 136th deg. of west long. being between eight and nine thousand miles in length from north to south, and about three thousand seven hundred in its greatest breadth.

2. America is bounded on the east by the Atlantic and Southern oceans, the former of which separates it from Europe and Africa: on the south and west by the Pacific ocean, by which it is separated from Asia; and on the north by the Frozen sea.

Obs. 1. From Mexico to China the Pacific ocean is about nine thousand miles across; but it grows gradually narrower towards the north, till, at the arctic circle, America and Asia are separated only by a narrow strait called Beering's Strait.

Obs. 2. America is often denominated the New World, from its recent discovery in the year 1492, by Christopher Columbus, a Genoese, in the service of Spain. It derived its name from Americus Vesputius, a Florentine, who afterwards discovered some parts of the coast.

3. The two grand divisions of this continent are North and South America, which form two vast peninsulas, joined by the isthmus of Darien, not more than sixty miles broad.

4. North America comprehends the territories of the United States, the Spanish dominions, the British possessions, and vast tracts of unexplored country, occupied by independent tribes of the natives.

NORTH AMERICA
ASIA
Arctic Circle
Tropic of Cancer
NORTH PACIFIC OCEAN
NORTH ATLANTIC OCEAN
GULF OF MEXICO
CARIBBEAN SEA
BAFFIN'S BAY
GREENLAND
ICELAND
HUDSON'S BAY
LABRADOR
CANADA
NEW ALBION
NEW SPAIN
LOUISIANA
UNITED STATES
Behring's Str.
Aleutian Is.
Alaska
Mackenzie R.
Slave L.
New North Wales
New South Wales
Hudson's Str.
Davis's Str.
Baffin's Bay
Greenland
Iceland
Newfoundland
Great Bank of Newfoundland
Bermudas
Bahama Islands
Jamaica
Cuba
Hispaniola
Windward Isles
Leeward Isles
Trinidad
S. AMERICA
Galapagos Is.
Sandwich Is.
Owhyhee
Otaheite
Marquesas Is.
Friendly Is.
Navigators Is.
Society Is.
Low Archipelago
Pelew Is.
Ladrones
Philippines
Moluccas
Celebes
Java
Sumatra
Borneo
Gilolo
Timor
Papua
New Holland
New Zealand
Van Diemens Land
New Caledonia
New Hebrides
Solomon Is.
New Britain
New Ireland
Admiralty Is.
Sandwich Is.
Tropic of Cancer
Arctic Circle
120 Longitude West 100 of Greenwich 80
Drawn & Engraved by W. & D. Lizars Edinr.

5. South America belongs mostly to Spain and Portugal; but there are also large tracts of country still occupied by the native tribes.

Obs. 3. The original natives both of North and South America are often, but improperly, called Indians.

Questions for examination.

1. What is the extent of America?

2. What are its boundaries?

What ocean separates it from Europe and Africa?

What ocean divides it from Asia?

Obs. 1. How wide is the Pacific ocean from Mexico to China?

Obs. 2. When was America discovered, and by whom?

3. Which are the grand divisions of America?

How broad is the isthmus of Darien?

4. What countries does North America comprise?

5. What territories does South America contain?

Obs. 3. By what name are the original inhabitants of America generally designated?

NORTH AMERICA.

1. This division of America has the following inland seas, viz. the Gulphs of Mexico, California, and St. Lawrence, Hudson's Bay, and Baffin's Bay.

2. The principal lakes are those known by

the names of Lake Superior, Huron, Michigan, Erie, Winnipeg, and Slave Lake.

3. The largest rivers are the Missouri, the Mississippi, the Ohio, and the St. Lawrence. But besides these there are many others which are very considerable.

4. North America is not a mountainous country: the highest ridges are the Apalachian and the Stoney mountains. In the northernmost parts there are mountains of a considerable height, as there are also in Mexico; and on the north-west coast are several volcanoes.

UNITED STATES.

5. The United States of North America are divided into northern, middle, and southern.

6. The northern states are Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusets, Connecticut, and Rhode island.

7. The middle states are New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Delaware.

8. The southern states are Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, the Carolinas, Georgia, Tenesee, and Louisiana.

9. The chief cities and towns are Washington, the capital, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Baltimore, and Charles-town.

10. All these states form a federal republic, governed by a national congress, and a president chosen every four years. This political system is very favourable to liberty, but will

perhaps be of too loose a texture for so large an empire, when it has acquired a full population.

11. The present inhabitants amount to more than twelve millions; and they are noted for their commercial spirit.

12. The American States export great quantities of corn, tobacco, rice, cotton, timber, hides, pitch, &c.

Obs. These states possess a vast territory, and are well situated for trade. At present they are in an improving state, and if they remain firmly united, they promise to become the most commercial and most powerful community in the world.

Questions for examination.

1. Which are the inland seas of North America?

Show them on the map.

2. Which are the lakes?

Point them out.

3. Which are the largest rivers?

Trace them on the map.

4. Which are the principal mountains?

5. How are the United States divided?

6. Name the northern states.

7. Name the middle states.

8. Name the southern states.

9. Which are the chief cities and towns?

10. What is the government of the United States?

11. What is the number of inhabitants?

What is their character?

12. What are their exports?

Obs. What are these states likely to become?

SPANISH DOMINIONS.

1. The Spanish dominions in North America are East and West Florida, and Old and New Mexico.

2. These countries are remarkable for their fertility, and the variety of their productions. Old Mexico, in particular, is famous for its cochineal. Both Old and New Mexico abound in mines of gold, and have also many of silver.

Obs. 1. The eastern coast of Old Mexico is low, flat, and unhealthful; but the interior is elevated and salubrious. A chain of mountains intersects both this country and New Mexico throughout their whole length.

3. The city of Mexico is the capital of all Spanish America, and by far the largest and the most populous city of the new world. It contains, according to Humbolt, a hundred and thirty-seven thousand inhabitants. The streets are straight and regular, and the goldsmith's shops are immensely rich. Guadalajarra or Guadalaxara, Guatimala, and Puebla de los Angelos, are also very considerable cities.

Obs. 2. The trade of Mexico is carried on with Spain by the port of Vera Cruz, on the eastern shore; and with Manilla by the port of Acapulco, on the Pacific ocean.

Obs. 3. Humbolt describes the country of Mexico as in a very flourishing state, and says that its population is rapidly increasing.

Obs. 4. Mexico is frequently designated by the name of New Spain.

BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

4. The British possessions in North America are very extensive, but barren and thinly peopled. They comprise Upper and Lower Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and the islands of Newfoundland, Cape Breton, and the Bermudas.

5. The chief towns are Quebec, a large and handsome city on the river St. Lawrence; Montreal, about a hundred and twenty miles farther up the same river; and Halifax, a considerable town with a good harbour, in Nova Scotia.

6. This part of America is valuable to Great-Britain, chiefly on account of its furs, its fisheries, and its timber.

7. Newfoundland, a large island, is famous for its cod fishery. The fish is caught chiefly on a large bank to the eastward, not less than four hundred miles in length, is cured on the island, and afterwards carried to all parts of Europe. St. John's, the chief town, is only an inconsiderable place.

INDEPENDENT AND UNKNOWN COUNTRIES OF NORTH AMERICA.

8. These countries extend from the territory of the United States to the Pacific ocean. They also include Greenland, Labrador, and the regions round Hudson's Bay. The inhabitants consist of numerous but small tribes,

living in the savage state, and subsisting by the chase. Several of these, by the means of their lakes and rivers, bring the skins of the animals which they have caught, from a distance of many hundred miles, to the British settlements, in order to exchange them for European articles.

Questions for examination.

1. WHICH are the Spanish dominions in North America?

Show them on the map.

2. For what are they remarkable?

Obs. 1. Describe the country of Old Mexico?

3. Which are the principal cities?

What is the population of Mexico?

Obs. 2. How is the trade of Mexico carried on?

Obs. 3. What is the present state of Mexico?

Obs. 4. By what other name is Mexico often designated?

4. Which are the British possessions in North America?

Show them on the map.

5. Which are the chief towns?

6. For what is this part of America valuable?

7. For what is Newfoundland remarkable?

8. Which are the independent countries of North America?

In what state are the inhabitants?

CARIBBEAN SEA
NORTH ATLANTIC OCEAN
NORTH PACIFIC OCEAN
SOUTH PACIFIC OCEAN
SOUTH ATLANTIC OCEAN
SOUTHERN OCEAN
Equator
Tropic of Capricorn
Long. W. of Greenwich
NEW GRANADA
VENEZUELA
GUIANA
BRASIL
AMAZONIA little known
PARAGUAY OR LA PLATA
PATAGONIA
CHILE
PERU
ANDALUSIA
SOUTH AMERICA
Curaçoa
Aruba
Bonaire
Margarita
Trinidad
Tobago
Barbadoes
St Vincent
Grenada
St Lucia
St Thomas
Orinoco R.
Esquebo
Paramaribo
Cayenne
Mouths of the R. Amazon
Macapa
Para or Belem
St Luis
Fernando Noronha
Jozef
Itaboca
Seara
St Roque
Tumbez
Payta
Lima
Callao
Truxillo
Arequipa
Arica
Potosi
La Paz
La Plata
Titicaca
Cuzco
Guayaquil
Quito
Pasto
Popayan
Bogota
Santa Fe
Merida
Maracaibo
Coro
Puerto Cabello
Porto Cavallo
Buen Ayre
Curaçoa
Aruba
Rio Janeiro
Santos
St Salvador
Bahia todo los Santos
Espiritu Santo
Villa Boa
Villa Nova de Principe
Gold Mines
Assomption
Corrientes
Buenos Ayres
Monte Video
Rio de la Plata
Cordova
Mendoza
Valparaiso
Conception
Valdivia
Chiloe I.
Archipelago de Guayteca
Peninsula de los Montes
I. de la Campana
G. of Trinidad
I. Madre de Dios
Str. of Magellan
Cape Horn
Terra del Fuego
Staten Ld
Str. le Maire
Falkland Is
I. Grande
Aurora I.
Georgia
Sandwich Is
C. Blanco
C. St Francisco
C. St Augustin
C. St Antonio
C. Corrientes
C. St Theu
C. St Catherina
C. North
Watchmans C.
G. of S. George
Pt. de Lobos
Peninsula of S. Joseph
Rio de la Hacha
Maracaibo
Gulf of Panama
G. of Guayaquil
Buena Ventura
Felix I.
Ambrose I.
I. Musafuero
I. J. Fernandez
I. Barbara
R. Grande or S. Pedro
R. Amazon
R. Orinoco
R. Plata
R. Paraguay
R. Parana
R. Madeira
R. Tapajos
R. Xingu
R. Tocantins
R. Negro
R. Japura
R. Putumayo
R. Ucayale
R. Beni
R. Pilcomayo
R. Vermejo
R. Salado
R. Uruguay
R. Grande
R. Francisco
R. Parnaiba
R. Guaporé
R. Paraguay
R. Tocantins
Ilha Grande
Ilha de Marajo
Ilha de Joanes
Ilha de Gamboa
Ilha de Tupinambarana
Ilha de Topinambaranas
Ilha de Joann

SOUTH AMERICA.

1. THE three grand divisions of South America are, 1st, The Spanish dominions: 2d, The Portuguese dominions; and 3d, The countries possessed by the original inhabitants.

2. South America is watered by numerous rivers, of which the most considerable are the Oronoko, the river of Amazons, and the La Plata. The river of Amazons is celebrated as the largest in the world.

Obs. 1. The numerous rivers which, for the most part, rise among the Andes, and fall into the rivers of Amazons and La Plata, intersect the interior parts of South America in various directions.

3. The principal mountains of South America are the Andes, which run throughout its whole length, from the isthmus of Darien nearly to the straits of Magellan, a length of above four thousand miles, in a range parallel to the western coast, and at the distance mostly of less than a hundred miles from the Pacific ocean. These mountains are from three to four miles in perpendicular height, and are perpetually covered with snow. Several of them are volcanos.

Obs. 2. Chimborazo, the most elevated of the Andes, is the highest mountain in the world, being 21,000 feet in perpendicular height, wanting only forty feet of four miles. There are also very high mountains in Terra Firma, particularly in the provinces of Santa Martha and New Grenada.

4. The Spanish dominions in South America comprise the extensive countries of Terra

Firma, New Grenada, Peru, Chili, and Paraguay or La Plata, which are subdivided into several provinces.

5. Some parts of these territories are extremely fertile, others very barren. In Peru, and the northern parts of Chili, no rain ever falls, and clouds very seldom are seen. But a grey dry kind of misty atmosphere partially obscures the sun, which seldom shines clear; and the want of rain is supplied by the copious dews of the night.

6. Terra Firma, Peru, and Chili, particularly the two latter, are celebrated for their gold and silver mines. Paraguay is not less famous for the fertility of its soil, and the number of its cattle and horses.

7. The principal cities are Lima, Cusco, Quito, and Potosi, in Peru; and Buenos Ayres, in the province of La Plata.

Obs. 3. Lima, the capital of Peru, is extremely rich, and contains near sixty thousand inhabitants; Cusco, the ancient capital, contains about forty thousand; Quito and Potosi are in population but little inferior to Lima; and Buenos Ayres is said to contain sixty or seventy thousand inhabitants.

Obs. 4. The silver mines of Potosi have long been celebrated as the richest in the world; but they are now almost exhausted.

Questions for examination.

1. Which are the grand divisions of South America?

Show them on the map.

2. Which are the principal rivers?

Trace them.

Obs. 1. Where do the rivers of South America rise? How do they intersect the country?

3. Which are the principal mountains?

Obs. 2. What is to be observed of Chimborazo? Where are the other high mountains?

4. What countries do the Spanish dominions in South America comprise?

Show them on the map.

5. Are these countries fertile or barren?

Describe the climate of Peru.

6. For what are Terra Firma, Peru, Chili, and Paraguay celebrated?

7. Which are the principal cities?

Obs. 3. What is to be observed of Lima, Cusco, Quito, Potosi and Buenos Ayres?

Obs. 4. What is to be remarked of the famous mines of Potosi?

PORTUGUESE DOMINIONS.

1. THE Portuguese dominions in South America consist of Brazil, a country of vast extent and extraordinary fertility.

2. Brazil is bounded on the north by the mouth of the river of Amazons and the Atlantic ocean, on the east by the same ocean, on the south by the mouth of the river La Plata, and on the west by Amazonia and Paraguay. It is about two thousand five hundred miles in length, and seven hundred in breadth.

3. This country produces vast quantities of

sugar and tobacco; but it is chiefly noted for its gold and diamond mines.

4. The principal cities are St. Salvador and Rio de Janeiro: to the latter place the Portuguese court retired when the French invaded Portugal.

5. Guiana belongs partly to the French and partly to the Dutch: the former have their principal settlement at Cayenne, and the latter at Surinam.

6. The extensive country of Amazonia, the central part of South America, is possessed by independent tribes of the natives. Patagonia, in the southern extremity of South America, is also occupied by the natives, some tribes of whom have been remarked for their gigantic stature of from six feet and a half to above seven feet.

7. The principal islands near South America are Trinidad, which belongs to Great-Britain; the Falkland islands, Terra del Fuego, Juan Fernandes, and the Pearl islands.

Questions for examination.

1. Of what do the Portuguese dominions in America consist?

2. What are the boundaries and extent of Brazil?

3. What are its productions?

4. Which are the principal cities?

Point them out on the map.

5. To whom does Guiana belong?

6. By whom are Amazonia and Patagonia possessed?

Show all these countries on the map.

7. Which are the principal islands near South America?

Point them out on the map.

WEST INDIES.

1. THE islands known by the general name of West Indies, lie between North and South America. Their chief productions are rum, sugar, cotton, cocoa, coffee, and indigo, of which articles they export great quantities to Europe.

2. The largest of these islands are Cuba and Porto Rico, belonging to Spain; Hayti, or St. Domingo, an independent empire of blacks; and Jamaica, belonging to Great-Britain.

3. The other islands are numerous. North of Hayti are the Bahamas, belonging to Great-Britain. One of these was the first land seen by Columbus, in his voyage for the discovery of America.

4. The Caribbee islands lie to the east and south-east of Hayti and Porto Rico, extending from the Virgin islands in the north, to Tobago in the south. Of these Barbadoes, Antigua, St. Christophers, St. Vincent, Dominica, Granada, Nevis, Montserrat, and Tobago, belong to Great-Britain. The French islands are Martinique, Guadaloupe, and St. Lucie. The Dutch have St. Eustatia and Curaçoa.

St. Croix and St. Thomas belong to Denmark. Sweden possesses the small island of St. Bartholomew.

Questions for examination.

1. WHERE are the West Indies situated?
What are their chief productions?
Show the West Indies on the map.
2. Which are the largest islands?
3. Where are the Bahamas?
To whom do they belong?
Point them out on the map.
4. Where are the Caribbee islands?
Show them on the map.
Which of these belong to Great-Britain?
Which to France?
Which to the Dutch?
Which to Denmark?
Which to Sweden?
Point out the particular islands on the map.

GENERAL VIEW OF AMERICA.

Countries.	*Chief Cities.*	*Thousands of Sqa. Miles.*	*Millions of Inhabitants.*	*Religion.*	*Government.*
North America					
United States..	Washington	1500	12	Protestant...	Repub.
Spanish dominions	Mexico.....	500		Catholic ...	Viceroy
British dominions	Quebec ...	500	2	Catholic ...	Mon.
Native tribes..	.....	... ..	...	Pagans.....	.....
South America					
Spanish dominions	Lima	2100	8	Catholic ...	Viceroy
Portuguese dominions...	Rio de Janeiro	1100	4½	Catholic ...	Portuguese
Guiana.....	Cayenne & Surinam	250	2	Catholic and Protestant	French & Dutch
Native tribes..	....	.....	...	Pagans.....	.....

Obs. These summaries of extent, population, &c. are intended only to convey general and relative ideas. Even in Europe these particulars cannot be well ascertained. In Asia we have few documents to be relied on; and almost as few in regard to America. And the greatest part of Africa is wholly unknown.

LATITUDES AND LONGITUDES

OF

CAPITAL CITIES

AND OTHER REMARKABLE PLACES.

Names.	*Countries.*	° ′	° ′
Aberdeen	Scotland	57 22 N	1 40 W
Acapulco	Mexico	17 10 N	101 20 W
Alexandria	Egypt	31 11 N	30 17 E
Amsterdam	Holland	52 23 N	4 52 E
Archangel	Russia	64 34 N	38 30 E
Athens	Greece	37 40 N	23 52 E
Batavia	Java	6 12 S	106 45 E
Berlin	Germany	52 33 N	13 26 E
Boston	North America	42 25 N	70 37 W
Buenos Ayres	South America	34 35 S	58 0 W
Cadiz	Spain	36 31 N	6 7 W
Canton	China	23 8 N	113 2 E
Cape of Good Hope	Africa	34 29 S	18 23 E
Cape Horn	South America	55 59 S	67 26 W
Constantinople	Turkey	41 0 N	28 53 E
Copenhagen	Denmark	55 41 N	12 50 E
Dover	England	51 7 N	1 19 E
Dublin	Ireland	53 20 N	6 55 W
Edinburgh	Scotland	55 58 N	3 1 W
Florence	Italy	43 46 N	11 7 E
Genoa	Italy	44 25 N	8 41 E
Gibraltar	Spain	36 5 N	4 46 W
Havanna	Cuba	23 12 N	18 11 W
Helena St.	African Sea	15 55 S	5 46 W
Jerusalem	Turkey	31 50 N	35 25 E
Ispahan	Persia	32 25 N	52 55 E
Konigsberg	Prussia	54 43 N	21 35 E
Leghorn	Italy	43 33 N	10 25 E
Lima	Peru	12 1 S	76 46 W
Lisbon	Portugal	38 42 N	9 4 W
London	England	51 31 N	1st Merid.
Madras	India	13 8 N	80 7 E
Madrid	Spain	40 25 N	3 45 W

Names.	*Countries.*	° ′	° ′
Mecca	Arabia	21 45 N	41 0 E
Mexico	New Spain	19 54 N	100 5 W
Moscow	Russia	55 45 N	37 50 E
Naples	Italy	40 51 N	14 18 E
Oporto	Portugal	40 53 N	8 25 W
Palermo	Sicily	38 30 N	13 45 E
Paris	France	48 50 N	2 25 E
Pekin	China	39 54 N	116 22 E
Petersburg	Russia	59 56 N	30 20 E
Philadelphia	America	39 57 N	75 18 W
Plymouth	England	50 24 N	4 15 W
Port Royal	Jamaica	17 40 N	76 37 W
Prague	Bohemia	50 5 N	14 15 E
Quebec	Canada	46 55 N	71 10 W
Rome	Italy	41 53 N	12 33 E
Smyrna	Turkey	38 28 N	27 25 E
Stockholm	Sweden	59 22 N	18 12 E
Teneriffe Peak	Canaries	28 12 N	16 24 W
Tunis	Barbary	36 47 N	10 16 E
Turin	Italy	45 5 N	7 45 E
Venice	Italy	45 26 N	12 24 E
Vienna	Austria	48 11 N	16 28 E
Warsaw	Poland	52 14 N	21 5 E
York	England	53 59 N	1 1 W

Obs. In order to fix in the memory of pupils the geographical situations of countries, celebrated cities, &c. perhaps no better method can be devised than to cause them to observe, by practising on the globe or maps, what places lie nearly under the same parallels and meridians. Thus it will be found, that the parallel of London crosses the Netherlands, the middle of Germany and Poland, and the southern parts of the Russian empire both in Europe and Asia, as also the northern parts of Canada; and that the meridian of Paris passes through the eastern part of Spain, through Barbary, Zaara, and the kingdom of Tombuctoo in Africa, &c. It will also be seen, that Pekin, Constantinople, Rome, Madrid, and Philadelphia, lie within two degrees of the same parallel; and that the meridian of Petersburg passes within 1½ degree to the east of Constantinople, and touches Alexandria in Egypt. By repeated exercises and observations of this sort, the pupil will obtain, with great ease, a permanent idea of the relative situations of countries, &c.

DIRECTIONS TO THE BINDER.

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